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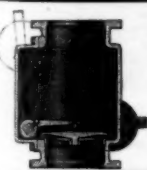
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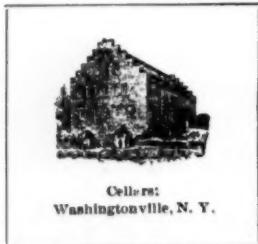
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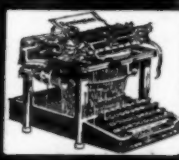
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Thanks to the industry and the practical business methods of the United States military authorities, the world will shortly be in possession, for the first time, of a complete and accurate census of the Philippine Islands. The collection of the data for this work began nearly two years ago under the supervision of Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, who was made Director of the Philippine Census. He organized the service required, outlined the work and has been in constant touch with the undertaking down to the present time. The schedules collected by the enumerators, nearly all of them natives, were completed several months ago and forwarded to Washington where they have been translated and tabulated in the United States Census Bureau. According to the returns, the population of the Philippines numbers 7,635,426 persons, of whom 647,740 are classified as uncivilized, although possessing some slight knowledge of the domestic arts. The scope and thoroughness of this census can be most effectively shown by a few suggestive facts. For instance, the population is given by islands, provinces, municipalities, barrios and also by tribes and religions. Separate enumerations are given for 343 islands which bear names, and for many groups of smaller islands which bear no names. The most populous island is Luzon with 3,798,507 inhabitants of whom 223,506 are wild, and then follow Panay with 743,646 of whom 14,933 are wild, Cebu with 592,247, all civilized, and Mindanao with 499,634 of whom 252,940 are wild. Jolo has 44,718 inhabitants, only 1,270 of whom are civilized, while the Province of Catabato, in Mindanao, has 125,875, of whom all but 2,313 are uncivilized. The civilized inhabitants of the archipelago are divided into eight tribes, the Bicol, Cagayan, Ilocano, Pampangan, Pangasinan, Tagalog, Visayan and Zambalan, the most numerous of which is the Visayan. The aborigines of the Philippines are probably the Negritos, who still number about 23,000. They live in the most primitive state, have no fixed habitations, and are distributed over many provinces. The next most important of the wild tribes are the Igorotes in Northern Luzon, who are divided into several branches, with different names. One of these branches, inhabiting the sub-province of Bontoc, is said to be the most famous of head hunters. Another curious tribe of head hunters is the Ibilao, sometimes called Ilongot, in the province of Isabella, while in Mindanao are seventeen wild tribes, nearly all of which have the beliefs and ceremonial customs of savages. They not only take the heads of vanquished enemies, but their hands and hearts as well, and offer human sacrifices to their deities. The tribal conditions thus briefly described sufficiently indicate the difficulties encountered by General Sanger in obtaining the required data. His enumerators were regarded in many provinces with suspicion and in some they were met with armed resistance, the report having gone forth that their real purpose was to devise a plan for enslaving the natives. This opposition was overcome in all cases, however, and the enumeration was on the whole little, if any less, complete than that of a census enumeration in the United States. The data relating to agriculture, mining, education, religion, and kindred subjects, is equally comprehensive, and the whole work in its completed form will command a place among the most striking achievements of American patience and enterprise in the Philippine Islands.

That the European nations would like very much indeed to have the United States take the lead in protesting to Russia against the alleged lawless use of submarine mines off the coast of Port Arthur is directly suggested by an interview with Baron de Constant, of the French Chamber of Deputies, which is published in the New York Times. Baron Constant assumes as true

that mines have been scattered broadcast in neutral waters by the Russians, and he also assumes that the United States Government holds to the same belief. Whereat he is greatly pleased and expresses himself as follows: "It is highly satisfactory to learn that President Roosevelt has instructed United States naval attachés to report upon the subject, for that shows that there is now a good chance of something being done. European statesmen are too timid and prudent and old-fashioned to take the initiative in affairs of this kind. If it had not been for President Roosevelt there would have been no opening of The Hague Court at all." All of which is interesting, but somewhat misleading. If Baron Constant imagines that the United States, with the meager information now available, takes it for granted that mines have been lawlessly used in the neighborhood of Port Arthur he is sadly mistaken. The report that mines were misused will undoubtedly receive the careful attention of the United States, but it must be kept in mind that the evidence to support that charge is not yet forthcoming. When the act has been proven it will be time to protest, but not before, and the foreign statesman, no matter how friendly, who would applaud premature action by the United States in a matter of such grave concern is about the most dangerous adviser that any government could have. Baron Constant is the leader of the Parliamentary Group of International Arbitration in the French Chamber of Deputies, a fact which renders it all the more remarkable that he should seriously urge the United States to a course which would almost certainly embroil it in an international controversy and perhaps lead it into war with a friendly power.

At the instance of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, an interesting series of tests has just been completed at the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md., under direction of Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, for the purpose of determining by the use of certain materials of different melting points the residual temperature in a gun breech after the discharge of smokeless powder. The materials used, with melting points running from 100 to 786 degrees Fahrenheit, were shaped into small pencils, and included paraffin, beeswax, rose metal, picric acid, an alloy, soft solder, silver nitrate, common zinc and pure zinc. That the least indication of melting might cause them to drop, the pencils were placed vertically in perforations in a board, a centigrade thermometer also being used with them. Arrangements were made to obtain great rapidity of loading and five shots were fired in about two minutes and forty seconds, with the full service charge and projectile. The men stood near the breech of the gun with the pencils of the materials to be used and a thermometer. After the fifth shot the breech was immediately opened, a projectile pushed home, the thermometer and pencils of material inserted and the breech closed as rapidly as possible. The pencils were allowed to remain in the gun about four minutes and then taken out for observation. Before the experiment the thermometer had been inserted in the bore of the gun and registered 28 degrees C. When the breech was opened and the thermometer removed it registered 34 degrees C. It was found when the pencils were taken out that none of them had been affected in the slightest by the heat; even the paraffin, which has a melting point of 100 degrees F., was still upright and had not melted. Nor was the chamber of the gun hot to the touch of the hand. The temperature did not exceed 82 degrees F.

Several of the leading newspapers of Madrid unite in an expression of the belief that the real object in sending Rear Admiral Chadwick's squadron of American warships to Tangier is to induce the Sultan of Morocco to grant a site for a United States naval station on the coast of his territory, and one newspaper is deeply, and of course, favorably impressed with a report to the effect that the leading European governments are jointly considering measures to procure from Washington an assurance that the American action at Tangier shall be confined strictly to securing the liberation of an American citizen now held captive by bandits. These stories are obviously both ludicrous and deplorable—ludicrous partly for the reason that we have no earthly need for a naval base in that quarter of the world, and partly because even if we did need it we would hardly resort to bull-dozing methods to obtain it—and deplorable because it may delay the success of Admiral Chadwick's mission by spreading a gross misrepresentation of the humane purpose for which it was instituted. Mr. Perdicaris, the gentleman on whose behalf the Admiral intervenes, has been well known in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the past thirty-five years, or since the days of its connection with the Galaxy Magazine, to which Mr. Perdicaris was a frequent contributor. He is the son of a Greek exile naturalized in America, and in his early days won reputation as an artist as well as an author. He is now an elderly gentleman of wealth and cultivated tastes, to whom a sojourn in a mountain hut in the company of bandits must be particularly irksome.

One of the more fanciful stories with regard to incidental results of the war in the Far East appears in press despatches from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the United States is considering a proposition to cede the Philippine Islands to Japan, "under certain conditions," which, unfortunately, are not specified. The first despatch conveying this fantastic yarn stated that "such

an arrangement would naturally be exceedingly distasteful to Russia," but that was evidently a hasty view of the matter for later despatches quote Russian officials as saying: "This would turn Japan's attention for several decades from the Asiatic continent, to the advantage of Russian tranquility and Russian interests." It was hardly necessary for the United States Government to issue a positive declaration that the question of ceding the Philippines to Japan has never been considered even for a moment. The territorial interests of Russia and Japan can receive no international consideration until those nations have agreed upon a peace. If the reports from St. Petersburg regarding the Philippines are part of a scheme to divert the attention of the world from the present vital issue, which is war, they will certainly fail of their purpose. We observe that Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, in an address at the Lake Mohonk conference on arbitration, advocated the cession of the Philippines to Japan on the payment to us of the amount of the indemnity to Spain accompanied by a grant of coaling stations and special tariff privileges.

The care taken by the Japanese to make sure that they were right before going ahead is shown by the fact that, previous to the war with Russia, they took the greatest pains to ascertain the actual value as a fighting force of the much vaunted Cossack cavalry. The conclusion was, to use the language of the Japanese official from whom we obtain this information, that they were "a mere bugaboo." It was found that the custom of the Russian Government was to furnish each Cossack in Manchuria with a fixed sum for the purchase of a horse. One-half of this sum he put into his pocket and purchased the best horse he could with the remainder. The money given for the purchase of fodder was treated in the same way and the horse left to pick up a living as best he could. The result was shown in a serious deterioration in the efficiency of the Cossacks. Similar dishonesty was prevalent in the other departments of Russian army administration, an illustration of which is found in the story of the Russian officers found guilty of selling powder to the Chinese and putting sand in its place. The Japanese even assert that the number of troops under the command of Kuropatkin was misrepresented, so that money might be made by drawing supplies for fictitious warriors. To make full allowance for contingencies the Japanese estimated the number of Russians they would encounter on the Yalu as 40,000 in all and sent 60,000 troops against them. It was found in the end that the Russians had only 20,000 men to oppose the crossing of the river.

Inasmuch as Russia and Japan have both declared coal contraband of war, any attempt to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Far East would immediately bring up the question of how much coal a belligerent ship may take on in a neutral port. The traditional ruling on this point is that such a vessel may take into her bunkers only enough coal to carry her to the nearest next neutral port, but whether that would permit her to recalc, en route to the scene of hostilities, at a second port of the same power is extremely doubtful. Broadly speaking, the privilege of a belligerent vessel to coal at a neutral port is one of courtesy, pure and simple. To construe it to mean that a belligerent may coal at two or more ports of a neutral power on her way to the scene of war would be an evident perversion of the whole principle on which the regulation is based. An attempt therefore to transfer the Baltic fleet to the Far East would probably evolve a neutrality question of serious import to Russia and Japan and perhaps to the neutral nations themselves. The one thing which now seems probable is that the close of the present war will require a new international agreement on rules defining contraband as applied to coal and food products and the status of wireless telegraphy and war correspondents under the neutrality laws.

We were sure that Secretary Moody would be quick to see the reasonableness of the request of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Rear Admiral Charles Rae, that the report of the Liquid Fuel Board should be printed, and it is with pleasure that we are able to announce that the Secretary will approve the request. This decision will lead to the distribution of the results of some most interesting and far-reaching experiments of especial value to the commercial world. As the experiments involved much personal loss to some of those interested, it is only just that the report should be printed for the benefit of the scientific world. The cost of the edition of the report will be \$3,000, and it will be sent out in advance through the press, thus giving it the widest possible publicity. As soon as the Secretary had had the time to investigate the matter he promptly ignored the objection to the printing of the report made by an unauthorized subordinate. It is said at the Navy Department that a very erroneous idea of the findings of the board has gone to the public through guesses made by certain energetic but not reliable reporters on daily papers.

Major General Wade, U.S.A. commanding the Philippine Division, under date of May 2, says: "Information has been received from the Depot Quartermaster, Nagasaki, Japan, that the banks at Nagasaki refuse to cash pay vouchers of officers of the Army. This information is published in order that officers contemplating visiting Japan may govern themselves accordingly."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune declares that the Admiralty experts "admit frankly that the big ships have had their day," and anticipate great difficulty in justifying in the future the expenditure of £1,500,000 on a battleship when it is liable to be destroyed by a torpedo which costs a few hundred pounds. The economists in Parliament are following a similar line of reasoning. It is further suggested that the helplessness of battleships would be still more conclusively shown in a fight between first class European powers when the submarine would also be brought into play. The articles of Captain Mahan do not console this school of reasoners. They contend that Togo has been obliged to run to the open sea to preserve his battleships and the rule of a fighting admiral ought not to be that of avoiding danger. If it is impossible to have battles on even terms on the high seas, why, it is asked, build so many battleships? Battleships have proven equally ineffective, it is contended, against fortifications. The long range firing on Port Arthur has done little damage and it has been shown that the biggest guns of modern fleets are less formidable against land batteries protected by banks of sand than the cannon of Rodney's or Collingwood's ships against the port fortifications of their day. It is further urged that if the Japanese admiral, with his early successes and superior energy, has not been able to destroy Port Arthur and the remnant of the Russian fleet, it is a proof that the defensive resources on land have increased in modern times more rapidly than the aggressive power of battleships and cruisers. Vice Admiral Mallarmé, of the French Navy, on the contrary, argues that while small craft play an important part in naval warfare, to obtain good results from them they must be backed by a powerful naval force. That can be provided by armor-clads and protected cruisers. Guns are unquestionably formidable instruments. What took place at Chemulpo has not attracted sufficient notice. The Japanese began their fire against the Variag at a distance of 8,000 meters and their shots took effect. Long-range firing practice must be increased tenfold by constant training.

In the course of an exceedingly interesting article on "The New American Navy" Sir William White, the eminent English naval architect, cites the interesting fact that in designing the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, which he describes as the nucleus of the present United States Navy, "an important part was played by two young naval constructors who had been trained in England as my pupils at the Royal Naval College. One of them, Rear Admiral Bowles, subsequently became Chief Constructor of the United States Navy; a position which he resigned recently after a distinguished official career." Sir William is deeply impressed with the development of the science of naval designing and construction in the United States, and generally speaking indorses the policy under which it has been accomplished. He reminds us, however, and his words should be heeded, that the creation of docking facilities has by no means kept pace with the increase in the number and size of our ships. On one important feature of our naval policy Sir William ventures this clear and thoughtful expression: "Publicity in regard to naval affairs is the rule in the United States. In official documents are to be found the fullest details of designs for ships built and building, not even excluding submarines. There is much to be said in commendation of this practice. Secrecy is not easy to maintain; and, in regard to British vessels, information with respect to classes which are treated as strictly confidential can be, and is, acquired by those who are interested in knowing the trend of our naval policy. Without discussing whether the American model should be adopted in England, it is certain that the free publication of reports by the chiefs of the various bureaus in regard to the work proceeding under their direction, the hindrances that have occurred, the new departures that are contemplated, and the actual performances of vessels, have resulted in awakening and maintaining public interest in the United States Navy; and so have furthered the object which those directing its affairs have had most at heart, by rendering possible the provision of large sums required for the creation of a modern fleet."

Responding to representations made by Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster of the Philippine Division, to the effect that many of the post and station cemeteries throughout the islands are in a sadly neglected condition, Major General Wade, the Division commander, has issued orders enjoining the most careful enforcement of the regulations relating to such burial places. General Wade notes the fact that there are buried in the islands the remains of many officers, private soldiers and civilian employes of the Government who died of infectious or contagious disease, and that inasmuch as it may be decided to remove these remains to the United States their present resting places should be carefully looked after in order that no mistakes as to identity may occur when the time for removal arrives. The condition of affairs in some of the post cemeteries as described by Colonel Clem is most deplorable. He reports that in some instances graves are to be found without headboards, that in others the headboards have been transposed and that in more than one case the fences enclosing the burial plots have been thrown down, permitting cattle and swine to roam at will. Obviously the report of Colonel Clem and the consequent order of General

Wade have come none too soon. Such neglect of the grave of a single soldier who lies buried in the Philippines is a reproach to the flag for which he died.

According to the Manila Times, Aguinaldo, the former insurgent chief, will sail for the United States in July. The Times adds: "General Aguinaldo's tour will begin at Los Angeles, and it is understood he will visit St. Louis, Washington and most of the principal cities of the homeland before his return. While in Washington he will seek an interview with President Roosevelt regarding Philippine affairs and those who are close to the former rebel general say that he will be chaperoned during his tour of the country by members of the Philippine Independence Committee and other prominent anti-imperialists. While no attempt has been made at this time to attach political significance to the sojourn of Aguinaldo in the United States, the mere fact that his visit will be coincident with the presidential campaign is sufficient to convince many thinking politicians that some political party in the United States or a faction of some party or parties—the anti-imperialists, for instance—have some sort of a 'nigger in the woodpile' to spring in the person of Aguinaldo when the proper time comes."

Under orders from the Navy Department the two torpedo destroyers, Hull and Macdonough, have been attached to the coast squadron of the North Atlantic fleet for duty with the fleet, and will be under the orders of Rear Admiral James H. Sands during the summer cruise of that fleet. Owing to the impulse given to torpedo fighting by the Japanese off Port Arthur great efforts will be made by our naval authorities to train as many junior officers as possible in the use of these small but efficient craft. In common with the Japanese our naval men begin to realize that time and money spent in drills, evolutions, target practice, torpedo exercises and maneuvers are well spent and for every dollar used in this way incalculable benefits are sure to follow in time of actual conflict. To prepare for war in time of peace is now an expensive process, but it pays in the end, as has been found during the present momentous conflict in the Far East.

Mr. Tobin, the chemist at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., has received orders from Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to proceed from Newport to the Dupont powder works in New Jersey to inspect the new machinery for the manufacture of smokeless powder, with a view to obtaining the most improved machinery for installation at Newport. Admiral Converse will shortly issue orders, providing that the powder plant at Newport be used exclusively for the manufacture of gun cotton and smokeless powder for experimental purposes. Experience has shown that wherever it is desired to conduct experiments better results can be obtained by manufacturing the material at Government works. The output at Newport has never been very great, so the abandonment of this plant as a manufactory of powder for actual use will not have a serious effect upon the supply of the Navy.

Reports from Victoria, B.C., indicate that the work of marking the Alaskan boundary line in accordance with the findings of the Alaska Boundary Commission will be a prolonged operation, requiring certainly three and perhaps four years. The surveying parties representing the United States and Canada jointly are already in the field and much of the preliminary work has been accomplished, but the more important task of marking the lines along definite parallels will advance very slowly, as it can be carried on only in the summer season. The neighborly good faith in which the judgment of the Boundary Commission has been accepted is creditable in equal degree to both nations, and it indicates that beneath their differences over questions of commercial policy and other matters there is a broad, solid, saving basis of mutual respect and good will.

Orders have been issued to the Detroit to proceed northward and Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, Commander-in-Chief of the Caribbean Squadron, has been instructed to congratulate Commander Dillingham of that vessel on behalf of the Department for the very excellent service he has done in Santo Domingo in bringing order out of chaos and peace out of revolution. Secretary Hay has expressed to Secretary Moody his profound satisfaction and appreciation of the conduct of Commander Dillingham, who has handled the difficult Dominican situation in a way that has kept the United States out of international complications and has avoided the necessity of the United States actively interfering in the affairs of the island. The Detroit will go to Nova Scotia for the celebration there of the Acadian settlement.

By order of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General of the Navy, Paymaster Samuel McGowan, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, will attend the meeting of the Association of American Railway Counting Officers to be held at Saratoga, N.Y., on June 28. This detail is made at the request of the association who desire to secure co-operation with the proper officers of the Government in the unification and simplification of accounting for the transportation of

passengers and freight, furnished on the requisitions of the various departments with a view to meeting their requirements, and to the simplification of settlements. The duty for which Paymaster McGowan has been selected is, therefore, important.

Tests of various systems of wireless telegraphy are being made at the navy yard, New York, under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne, U.S.N. The Bull system has been tested, and its inventors claim for it that it can be adapted to any instrument using a coherer. Other systems to be tried are those of De Forest, Fessenden, Rochefort, Lodge-Muirhead, the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company and Telefunken. The Pacific Wireless Telegraph system is that now in use by the Treasury Department in Puget Sound, but the Government experts say that it is effective for only twelve miles. The Marconi Company declined to enter the competition. They wrote the Bureau of Equipment that they did not believe the test to be thorough enough, likening the contest to a test of ordnance wherein a rifle with an effective range of three miles is pitted against one which kills at eighty yards.

The Navy Relief Society having progressed sufficiently in its investigation of the needs of the surviving relatives of the Missouri's dead to warrant a partial distribution of the fund subscribed for their relief, announces that it has distributed \$1,200, donated by the lady managers of the play entitled "A Dream of Queen Elizabeth," and \$2,736 of the fund of which Paymaster General Harris is treasurer. The remainder of the fund will be distributed as soon as communication can be established with other surviving relatives and their comparative needs ascertained. Allotments from the general fund of the Navy Relief Society are being made as circumstances warrant.

According to a decision just arrived at by the Bureau of Navigation, gunners and boatswains who have been promoted to be chief gunners and chief boatswains are not eligible under existing law for appointment as ensigns. The law provides that boatswains and gunners may be appointed ensigns. As it is obviously not the intent of the law to shut out chief gunners and chief boatswains, who are such by reason of their long and proficient service in the next lower grade, the Navy Department will call the matter to the attention of Congress and ask that the law may be amended so as to permit of the appointment of chief gunners and chief boatswains as ensigns.

Further meetings of the board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to recommend a suitable engineering course for Navy officers wishing to specialize this branch will be postponed until the late summer or fall, as Lieut. Cleland Davis, the recorder of the board and ordnance officer of the Missouri, will be in foreign waters until that time. It was hoped that Lieutenant Davis could reach Washington before the Missouri sailed, so that the final meeting of the board might be held and steps taken toward the preparation of the report, but he was unable to do so.

Orders have been sent to all commanders-in-chief of stations, commanders-in-chief of squadrons, captains acting singly, and commandants of stations, to conduct a competitive examination on September 1, at their respective places of duty, for warrant machinists. Under the law the appointment of twenty additional warrant machinists will be permitted and it is desired that that number shall be obtained as soon as possible. The same questions will be asked on each ship and station and the papers examined by a board to convene at Washington.

The Baseball League of the Asiatic fleet has arranged the following schedule of games for the season of 1904, which will be played in the order given: 1, Oregon vs. Flotilla; 2, Oregon vs. Wisconsin; 3, Rainbow vs. San Francisco; 4, Marines vs. Rainbow; 5, Wisconsin vs. Flotilla; 6, San Francisco vs. Marines; 7, Rainbow vs. Wisconsin; 8, Oregon vs. Marines; 9, San Francisco vs. Flotilla; 10, Oregon vs. Rainbow; 11, Marines vs. Wisconsin; 12, Oregon vs. San Francisco; 13, Flotilla vs. Rainbow; 14, Wisconsin vs. San Francisco; 15, Marines vs. Flotilla.

The War Department has approved the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers for the extension of pier head lines at the Battery, New York city, settling a question that for along time has been more or less of a stumbling block to the local Dock Department. This action finally establishes the pier head lines from Pier A, North River, to Whitehall street.

The Bureau of Equipment has received a report stating that in a recent test with the De Forrest system of wireless telegraphy communication was established between the Highlands of Navesink, N.J., and the Topeka out at sea, about one hundred miles distant. This is several miles beyond anything reached by the Slaby-Arco system generally in use by the Navy.

The purchase by the United States Government of the Kahuiki military site, near Honolulu, H.I., has been completed, the federal Government paying the leaseholders \$19,000. The tract includes fifteen hundred acres.

Unofficially it is learned that the Fuel Oil Board of Navy officers which has for two years been experimenting with liquid fuel, announces in its forthcoming report that fuel oil is more of a steam producer than coal, and that with light distillation its combustion is less wearing on boilers. The board did not find that the liquid fuel was superior in thermal advantage to the higher grades of coal, as was claimed by those interested in the production of crude petroleum, but the report will show that the installation requisite to the use of oil fuel under many conditions for marine and naval purposes is simple. The report deals in detail with the many burners which have been invented and which all center about a half dozen principles. The question of safe and effective installation of oil burners also comes in for detailed consideration in the report. In the course of the experiments it was observed that an almost unendurable heat in the fire room was produced by the combustion of oil, and that the base of the smoke stack was easily injured by this intense heat. It was learned, however, that a slight distillation of the crude oil eliminated the effect of its combustion upon heated steel. One hundred and fifty drawings are contained in the report, many of them illustrating the problem of stowage. An interesting portion of the report is that dealing with the cost of oil in various parts of the world, which is a vital phase of the liquid fuel problem to marine interests. The board in its report advises strongly against the use of oil as an auxiliary to coal. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered that five thousand copies of the report be printed.

Orders have been cabled to Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Squadron now at Algiers, to duplicate the reports he cables the Navy Department to Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic fleet at Lisbon and ranking officer in the Mediterranean. The following despatch was received from Admiral Chadwick dated at Tangier, Morocco, June 6, 1904: "The British Minister to Morocco has requested his government to send one battleship to Tangier. The Sultan of Morocco is expected in Tangier. The general opinion among foreigners in Tangier is that the force of the harbor should not be reduced now. Chadwick." In response to the above request the British battleship Prince of Wales arrived at Tangier June 7 and anchored near the American squadron. The following bulletin was also posted at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on June 8: "Chadwick cables that he has been informed that American captives are in need of medical assistance. The Consul General has asked Raisuli if a surgeon will be given safe conduct. In case he will be, one will be sent with Sheriff of Wizan. Raisuli's answer is expected June 9." On June 8 Rear Admiral Chadwick cabled the Navy Department that at the request of the American Consul General, Mr. Gummeré, two unarmed marines had been landed to protect the Belgian Legation.

Brigadier General Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, in reviewing the court-martial proceedings in the case of Sergt. John H. Fowler, Co. E, Signal Corps, found guilty of drunkenness on duty, but not guilty of other conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline as charged, and sentenced "to forfeit fifteen dollars," says: "The foregoing sentence, which appears to have been based upon testimony introduced by the defense in utter disregard of the well known rules of evidence, is disapproved. The entire testimony given by the civilian witness Wicksham consisted of either hearsay or the incompetent declaration made by the accused in his own behalf, and should have been objected to and rejected. Likewise so much of the evidence of the accused as related to the admissions and statements of a third party not called as a witness, and his declarations made to other parties in his own behalf should have been objected to and rejected upon the same grounds. The rules of evidence, so plain and well known as those violated in this case, should never be disregarded by military courts in the administration of justice. In this case the accused appears to have been acquitted of the most serious specifications upon practically his own uncorroborated statement. Sergeant Fowler will be restored to duty."

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, has written an explanation relative to the using of special rifle barrels by the American team which won the Palma trophy at Bisley in 1903. He states that long before the contest the N.R.A. was led to believe that the War Department of the United States would officially approve rifle barrels of a private make, which conformed to service specifications. The lieutenant in his letter also says: "There has been no claim by the Englishmen that we tried to perpetrate a deliberate deception or pass the barrels off as Government barrels. If there was any fault committed by the N.R.A. at all it was in the fact that it moved more rapidly than the Government arsenals in turning out the new barrel. The English team shot with special barrels made by private makers, and also with ammunition that did not conform to their Government standard, and which was not allowed to be used in the Bisley matches. The American ammunition did conform in every respect to our Government standard. All of the English riflemen knew of and discussed the special barrel used by the American team. With due credit to the Englishmen, it can be said that the original protest did not come from them, but from a disgruntled rifleman in Washington, D.C."

We publish on another page a synopsis of the General Order prescribing the course of instruction in the various schools for the Army and the organized militia. The system of military education in the Army now embraces the following: 1, the Military Academy at West Point for the education of cadets; 2, post schools for the instruction of enlisted men; 3, at each military post a garrison school for the instruction of officers in subjects pertaining to the performance of their ordinary duties; 4, special service schools—(a) the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; (b) the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.; (c) the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.; (d) the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kans.; (e) the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.; (f) the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 5, the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 6, the Army War College, Wash-

ington, D.C.; 7, such other schools as may be established by law or in orders from the War Department.

An excellent manifestation of the friendly relations which have grown up among the officers of the United States Army and Navy in the Philippines and the Spanish residents in those islands, appears in the announcement that the Casino Espanol, the leading Spanish club of Manila, will formally participate in the forthcoming Fourth of July celebration in that city. This course, it is explained, has been decided upon in recognition of the honors recently paid by the United States Army and Navy to the memory of the Spanish soldiers and sailors who still lie buried in the islands, it appearing that on Memorial Day the graves of the Spanish dead were decorated with flowers in common with those of American soldiers and sailors. This incident again emphasizes the point we have frequently urged in these columns, namely, that wherever the Army and Navy have performed their grim tasks of war, they have afterwards served as the surest and most beneficent promoters of peace and harmony.

The system of portable pontoons used by the Russians, designed by Captain Tchernoff, of the 137th Regiment of the line, is described by Armée et Marine. It has been put to effective use, it is believed, under the direction of its inventor, in the region of Manchuria, where his regiment, a part of the 37th Russian Division, is located. This is a region cut up by numerous watercourses. The boats employed are light portable affairs made of impermeable cloth, stretched over a bamboo framework, with light wooden crosspieces to assure rigidity. Three men can easily carry the parts of the boat when disassembled. In constructing a pontoon bridge the boats support and are connected by trunks of trees, generally cut on the spot in the well-wooded Manchurian territory. Planks are nailed across the tree trunks and a bridge of sufficient stability for the passage of troops, cavalry or artillery, is secured. Three minutes is long enough to assemble one of the canvas boats, and a bridge fifty meters long can be built in two hours.

It would have been a graceful thing for National Guard Headquarters of New York in printing instructions for the pitching of shelter tents in G.O. S. May 25, 1904, to have given credit to Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., whose manual for pitching the order gives bodily without credit. The instructions were published by Colonel Mansfield in G.O. 49, May 4, 1904, from his headquarters at Fort Logan, Col., and appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 14, page 974. The National Guardsmen of New York are at present armed with the Springfield rifle with rod bayonet. The instructions in the order provide that a man places his bayonet in the ground between his feet to mark the position of tent poles. Just how the men in camp this season are to use their bayonets, under the circumstances, is puzzling a good many. The Krag rifles with detachable bayonets have not yet been issued to the men, and will not be until after camp.

Considerable discussion is heard in military circles relative to the action taken by Quartermaster General Humphrey in rescinding the order of a few weeks ago that the new uniform be issued to the troops stationed at several of the principal military posts in this country. The latest action was brought about by the fact that there is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 worth of the old uniforms still on hand and it is not believed that Congress would look with favor upon the disposition of this supply at a great loss to the Government. In some quarters it is believed, however, that the distribution of the new uniform should continue. As the matter now stands some of the troops have the new uniform and a majority are still using the old. Unless the action of General Humphrey is overruled by the Chief of Staff or the Secretary of War no more of the new uniforms will be issued for over a year.

By order of the President twelve of the civilians who passed their examination last fall for commissions as 2d lieutenants in the Army were this week commissioned to rank from June 9, 1904, and given places ahead of the graduating class from West Point. The vacancies to which these young men have been appointed occurred prior to July 1, 1904, and it is perfectly legal, therefore, to commission them at this time, although it will work some hardship to the members of the graduating class from the Military Academy. Two other civilians passed their examinations at the same time as those who were commissioned this week, but they could not be commissioned at this time owing to the fact that they will not be of age until next fall. We print the names of those commissioned under recess appointments.

Professor Shimose, inventor of the powder which bears his name, is a member of the Japanese Corps of Engineers and a chemist by education. Some years ago he analyzed mellinite and lyddite and devised the new composition now used by the Japanese as an explosive for shells. It was thoroughly tested before being adopted; sent into frigid climates and into the tropics, to test its stability under all conditions of climate and otherwise experimented with. This is only one of the products of home talent now being used by the Japanese in their war with Russia. Their small arms and their field artillery are of Japanese invention.

Our disappearing gun system does not find favor with the Japanese. They tried it and abandoned it in favor of barbette guns carried on gravity-return carriages. That the Japanese have some fine field artillery has been shown during their operations against Russia. They make much of their artillery and this is the elite arm of the service. After graduating at the military school the artillery officer takes a special course in applied artillery and engineering.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that N. S. Fawcett, chief clerk of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has resigned to become deputy treasurer of the Panama Canal Commission, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. H. J. Pack, for some time secretary to

Paymaster Samuel McGowan, assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Mr. Pack has been in the service of the Government for five years and was formerly employed at the navy yard at League Island. He has received from Columbian University at Washington the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., and his appointment is very generally approved.

A decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury may place the New York National Guard in an embarrassing position. The Comptroller has decided that the bills for the purchase of the new-style olive-drab uniforms, ordered by Adjutant General Henry for the New York militia, cannot be paid out of the allotment of federal funds credited to the New York organized militia. The War Department is willing and anxious to do all in its power to help the New York militia out of its difficulty. The contract for these uniforms runs for two years and the law does not permit the War Department to make contracts of this sort.

From Pasay Garrison, Manila, a correspondent writes: "We have a night school for the enlisted men of this post and have an average attendance of twenty-eight men. The Department of Education has generously supplied us with books and equipments, also with an American teacher. The school is an experiment, but has proved successful the past month. The men are studying for commission and for the civil service. The duties of the Artillery and Cavalry are numerous, but still some men will find time to study and prepare themselves for greater usefulness even in this hot weather."

From Denver, Colo., June 9, Governor Peabody telegraphs to the New York Times saying: "Law and order are being rapidly established in the disturbed district, and will be absolutely maintained. There is no occasion for asking aid of the Federal Government, as the State authorities are fully able to deal with the present situation, and within a few days at the furthest law will reign supreme. The Federal courts a few months ago and the State Supreme Court this week have sustained me in my efforts at restoring law and order, which will aid me very materially in establishing order."

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, has received a report which tells of how the entire foundry at the Watertown Arsenal came near being destroyed by a fire last week. It seems that the fire broke out in the foundry early in the morning before the workmen had come to work, but was immediately discovered by the watchman. Had it not been for the prompt manner with which the arsenal fire detachment responded and their quickness in getting the blaze under control the Government would have sustained a loss of about \$200,000. As it was the loss amounted only to about \$500.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has affirmed the opinion of the lower court as to the right of the Secretary of War to dismiss Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk in the War Department, who attacked the policy of the Government towards the Philippines in a series of newspaper articles. The court said that the Civil Service act was not intended to limit the power of removal except for the single cause of failure to contribute money to a political party.

Charges of duplication of pay accounts for four different months have been prepared by the Paymaster General of the Army against Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., and sent to the commanding general of the Philippines. General Wade has been instructed to call upon Captain Martin for an explanation of the various duplications and then to bring the officer to trial by court-martial if his explanations are not entirely satisfactory.

An instance of the growing opposition to the use of the American flag or representations of it for advertising purposes appears in Boston where the police authorities have suppressed the sale of copies of a comic weekly, the name of which appears in glaring letters on a cover page portraying the Stars and Stripes. The authorities hold that the publication is a clear violation of the law prohibiting the desecration of the flag.

The Secretary of War has had under consideration this week the case of former Lieutenant Shook of the Army, who was dropped for cause some time ago and who has been endeavoring to obtain reinstatement. Secretary Taft has gone into the case of Mr. Shook most carefully and has decided that nothing can be done in the way of restoring him to the Army. The case has therefore been dropped.

A circular has been prepared by the Military Secretary's Office prescribing the uniform to be worn by officers of the Army on duty in the War Department. The circular provides that the blue dress uniform shall be the uniform for officers in the War Department, but if any officers desire to do so they may wear the olive-drab field uniform in the Department between May 1 and October 1.

The Secretary of War is expected to settle soon the dispute between the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Surgeon General relative to the rank of assistant surgeons in the Army. The matter is now before Secretary Taft and will be acted on next week.

A detail of men for the new battleship Ohio, soon to be commissioned, is being assembled at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and already more than one hundred men have been obtained with practically no exertion on the part of the Government.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has been called for ten o'clock, June 11, in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

We publish under our Army head a general order from the War Department, ordering changes of station among troops of the 4th and 9th Cavalry, and companies of the 10th and 19th Infantry.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Noting the withdrawal of Hon. John T. McDonough, of Albany, N.Y., from the bench of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, the Manila Times says: "No man has inspired higher regard and respect among all classes or won greater favor as a member of the highest court of the islands. As much as any member of the court, has Judge McDonough contributed to interpret the laws of these islands to conform to American precedents, and in solving and deciding questions of perplexing intricacy, his practical common sense and broad-gauge ideas of justice gave him what a judge should have—the esteem of all good citizens, regardless of race or color."

Speaking of the recent pardoning of Aquino, a notorious Filipino outlaw who was undergoing a long term of imprisonment for instigating the murder of American soldiers, the Manila Times quotes an Army officer as follows: "The plain truth of the matter is that Aquino, wily person that he is, was of much service to the United States Government in the Philippines after his surrender and probably his restoration to the dignity and respectability of citizenship is a political exigency. If that is the case, it should have been possible to give Aquino his liberty without further ado and certainly without the nursing of the fiction that Aquino is guiltless or that there was a doubt attaching to his culpability. It was shown, by all the force and certainty of human testimony, which ought not be dismissed lightly, that Aquino was responsible for the killing of our soldiers; subsequent investigation sustained the opinion of the commission which tried him; the judge advocate general of the Army found nothing to warrant the pardon of the prisoner, and the only thing upon which the Secretary of War bases his recommendation for mercy finally was the report of the law officer of the insular division, and official who has no more to do with the case of such a military character than a lawyer in civil life."

The case of Major F. deL. Carrington, 1st U.S. Inf., who was recently ordered to return to Manila to await an investigation of charges of alleged irregularity in connection with the affairs of the battalion of Philippine Scouts which he took to the St. Louis Exposition, is evidently as little understood in Manila as in the United States. The Manila Times in an article on the subject says: "A great mystery is being made of the affair by the insular and military authorities on the ground that to give out anything now might work a great injustice to Major Carrington."

The Neuva Luna Theater at Malabon, Island of Luzon, was closed by the police authorities on the evening of May 1 on a complaint that the play presented there was seditious. The author of the piece, the manager of the theater and all the members of the company were arrested.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has transmitted a report to the War Department which states that no deaths have been reported throughout the Division between May 16 and June 1. It is unusual that no deaths should occur among so large a body of troops serving in the tropics for such a period of time as shown by the report.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., son of the late Rear Admiral Gherardi, U.S.N., and Miss Neville S. Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., were married in Chevy Chase, Md., June 4, in All Saints' Episcopal church. The picturesque little church was crowded with friends and relatives of the couple and prettily decorated with plants and white blossoms. The ushers were Lieutenants Powers Symington, Edward H. Watson, Orlo S. Knepper and David F. Sellers, U.S.N. The civilians were Mr. Roger Taylor, brother of the bride, and Dr. Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia. Lieut. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., was best man. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Emily Neville Taylor, and the Misses Mildred Merrick, Rose Douglas Wallach, Mary Randolph, daughter of General Randolph, U.S.A., and Janette Sims. The bride was escorted by her father and her bridal toilet was of white satin, trimmed with old family lace and the all-enveloping tulle veil, worn without ornaments, a few orange blossoms confining it to the hair. The bouquet was of white sweet peas. A large reception was given at the country home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taylor in Chevy Chase. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Darling, Rear Admiral Evans, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Major McCauley, U.S.M.C., Miss Belle Hagner, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, and others prominent in the Army and Navy coteries. Relatives from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Gherardi and Mr. Gherardi Davis of New York; Colonel and Mrs. James Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell of Poughkeepsie, and Lieut. and Mrs. Chase. After the honeymoon trip Lieutenant Gherardi will take his bride to Newport where he is stationed. The bride is also a niece of Rear Admiral Evans.

Miss Inez May Kelley was married to Dr. George H. Crabtree, Medical Department, U.S.A., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kelley, 59 Clifford street, Roxbury, Mass., June 2. The bride was attended by Miss Grace E. Boutelle of Dorchester, and Lieut. A. LaRue Christie of the 8th U.S. Inf., was best man. The Rev. W. T. McElveen of the Shawmut Congregational church officiated, and the ushers were Dr. Varney A. Kelley of Danvers and G. A. Kelley of Roxbury, brothers of the bride, and Paul Knight. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of crepe de Chine over white silk and carried a bunch of bride roses, and the maid of honor wore white organdie trimmed with pink roses and carried a bunch of pink roses. Following the ceremony a reception was held, after which a collation was served. There were a number of beautiful and costly presents from the military friends of the groom, as well as from the families of the couple. After a wedding tour of several weeks Dr. and Mrs. Crabtree will reside at Governor's Island, New York, where Dr. Crabtree is stationed.

Mr. Peter Ervin Her announces the marriage of his daughter, Bess, to Capt. Robert Lee Hamilton, 22d U. S. Inf., on Wednesday, June 1, at Omaha, Nebraska.

Lieut. Ralph E. Pope, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie Grum were married at Rome, Italy, on June 4. Lieutenant Pope is attached to the U.S.S. Wisconsin, and Miss Grum is a native of San Francisco.

Mr. William O. Stevens and Miss Claudia W. Miles were married in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church, Annapolis, Md., June 1. Mrs. F. J. Schell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, U.S.N., was matron of honor. The bride was given away by her brother, Midshipman Alfred W. Miles. The ushers were Lieut.

Comdr. F. J. Schell, Lieut. T. L. Johnson, Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, and Lieut. G. F. Cooper, all of the Navy. The groom is assistant professor in the English and law departments at the Naval Academy. The bride is a niece of Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.

Miss Edith Wait Mercer and Lieut. George Henry R. Gosman, Med. Dept., U.S.A., were married in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 4, at St. Paul's church, Dr. F. W. Godman officiating. The church was draped in flags and the bright colors of the silken banners shone beyond and between the waving palms. The Stars and Stripes alternated with the crimson cross of the Hospital Corps. In the audience were members of Troop F, 7th Cav., and members of the Hospital Corps. Lieutenants Bach, Brown, Miller and Mann, of the 7th Cavalry, were the ushers. Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Captain Tompkins, was the matron of honor. She wore a gown of accordeon-pleated habotai silk with entre-deux of lace. She carried Marechal Neil roses, rich yellow in tone. Miss Mercer entered the aisle with her father, Capt. Wm. A. Mercer, 7th U.S. Cav., who was in full uniform. She was robed in an imported gown of pure white chiffon and lace. Tiny ruffles rippled in the wide sleeves and the train was of ruffled snow. From the crown of her head there drooped a bridal veil of filmy lace, and it was held in position by an enameled pansy with a glistening jewel in its center. This was the gift of the groom and was the single jewel worn by the bride. The best man was Mr. William B. Fox, of New York. Captain Mercer gave the bride away. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party was driven to the Read House, where Capt. and Mrs. Mercer received in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Gosman. The ball room in white and gold was draped with flags and was fragrant with magnolia blossoms. Screened by tall palms the band of the 7th Cavalry played dreamy waltzes and gay marches for the two steps. Along one side of the room were tables laden with the magnificent gifts presented to the bride and groom, exquisite things in silver and gold and cut glass of every shape and style. Notable in the array was a punch bowl of cut glass, presented by the officers of the 7th. The men of Troop F, Captain Mercer's "own," sent in devoted loyalty to the captain's only daughter, who is also the daughter of the troop, a loving cup in silver, and gold lined. This of all the hundred of gifts was perhaps the most appreciated. Captain Mercer has been for some time in Utah in charge of the Indian agency, and old Chief Carlisle, of the Utes, sent a wedding gift to Miss Mercer, as he expressed it, to "my little sister," the captain's daughter. Another gift as rare as it is beautiful is a chafing dish in solid silver, with more than a dozen broilers and toasters, hot water pans, spoons, forks, and all the accessories of a complete culinary outfit, all in solid silver. This was presented by Mr. Fox, of New York, the best man. The walls were hung with guidons of the regiment, every troop being represented. Above the dais, where stood the bride and groom and the receiving party, were draped the national colors and the regimental standard. The battle-scarred relics of engagements against the hostile red man brought reminiscences of days of hardship, which made the name of the 7th so famous. Mrs. Mercer was dressed in lavender crepe de Chine with ecru appliqué and carried white roses. Mrs. Gosman was in a dress of black lace over white silk and wore diamond ornaments. The bride carried, as she had during the wedding, a superb shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The guests gave the bride and groom many congratulations and best wishes, and a delicious collation was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Gosman left for New York, and sailed June 8 for a summer's trip in Europe. Among the unique gifts was passage in the bridal suite of the ship in which they sail; and several large checks were also numbered in the list of wedding gifts. Among those who enjoyed the reception were: Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Goodman, Lieutenants Bach, Jennings, Brown, Maigne, Bamburger, Jeffrey, Caldwell, Mann and Herr, Dr. F. W. Goodman, Col. and Mrs. Morton, Lieutenant Colonel Woodward, Chaplain Moore and Mrs. Moore, Captain Brewer, Captain Brett, Capt. and Mrs. Tompkins, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Rhea, Lieut. and Mrs. Boice, Lieut. and Mrs. Casteel, Lieut. and Mrs. Lovell, Lieut. and Mrs. Glenty, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden and Lieut. and Mrs. West.

Miss Hannah P. Broster, niece of Mrs. Bernard Francis Reilly, was married to Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cavalry, in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, June 8, by the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy. The bride wore a gown of white silk mull with medallions of lace and a lace hat. Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was best man. Capt. and Mrs. Lindsey will spend two months in the Adirondacks, after which they will go to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where the bridegroom is stationed.

Mr. Edward B. Boggs, nephew of Pay Director L. G. Boggs, U.S.N., was married at Bedford City, Va., June 2 to Miss Agnes W. Chamberlain.

Major and Mrs. Ira Quinby have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Fay, to Lieut. George Weed Wallace, 9th U.S. Inf., on the evening of Wednesday, June 22, at eight o'clock at Zion church, Morris, New York.

A pretty home wedding took place at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on the afternoon of June 1, when Miss Jane E. Heath, only daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank Heath, was married to Mr. Charles J. Ramsburg of Germantown, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. Heath of Walliston, Mass., and Rev. E. O. Howland of Spring Valley, N.Y., uncle of the bride. The best man was Mr. Alexander Hamilton Cooke of New York. The ushers were Mr. Frank Heath, jr., of New York, brother of the bride, Mr. John T. Hoag of New York, cousin of the bride, Mr. John O. Dresser of Brooklyn, and Rev. Cornwall Jennings of Germantown. The spacious halls and rooms were profusely decorated with palms and ferns, the lawn and beautiful porches adding greatly to the beauty of the scene. The ceremony took place in the parlor under a bower of palms, ferns and daisies reaching to the ceiling, the entrances to the rooms, halls and staircase being hung with smilax and fine ferns, the prevailing colors throughout being green and white. A stringed orchestra, including harp, concealed behind a wall of foliage furnished sweet music. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin, the corsage trimmed with old point lace, her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The bride's attendant was Miss Margaret Harris of New York, daughter of Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired. She wore a gown of pale green chiffon over green satin and carried a large cluster of Marguerites. The gifts were many and beautiful. A large reception

followed, many guests from New York, Orange, Germantown and Washington being present. A collation was served after which the bride and groom left for the bridal tour. On their return they will reside at 515 West View avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Harding announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeleine, to Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. Miss Harding is the granddaughter of the late Gen. A. C. Harding, of Monmouth, Ill., member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. Lieutenant Palmer is the son of the late Major George H. Palmer, 16th Inf., and grand-nephew of General Harding. The marriage is set for June 21 at the home of the bride, 3636 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Belle Rutherford Clements, daughter of the late Thomas Scott and Lucelle Rutherford of St. Louis, and widow of Dr. B. A. Clements, major and surgeon, U.S. Army, died at St. Louis, Mo., suddenly May 31. The interment was at St. Louis June 2. Three children survive her—Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Robert B. Lawrence of Flushing, Long Island, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Maude H. Clements. Mrs. Arnold is at present with her sister, Miss Clements, at 66 Madison avenue, New York.

Luther L. Penniman, formerly assistant paymaster, U.S.N., died at Quebec, Canada, May 31. The deceased served in the Navy during the Civil War under Admiral Farragut, and resigned May 28, 1864. He has of late years been on duty at Burlington, Vt., as custom house officer. The funeral was held June 3, and was largely attended. The floral offerings were large and beautiful. The deceased is a direct descendant of the famous Ethan Allen. He leaves a widow and one son.

Prof. Frederick Willing, a member of the faculty of the U.S. Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, Md., May 26, 1904.

Dr. Theodore O. Cornish, father of Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th U.S. Cav., died at South Boston, Mass., May 22, 1904.

Mr. Edward Wilber Staunton, brother of Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., died at Charleston, West Va., June 7, 1904.

Samuel H. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., who had passed his final examinations for admission to the Naval Academy and would have entered the institution June 8, was drowned June 7 at Tolchester Beach, where he had gone on an excursion. The body was recovered.

George F. Phillips, engineer of the collier Merrimack, which was sunk by Lieut. Comdr. Richmond Pearson Hobson at the mouth of Santiago Harbor, Cuba, in 1898, died at his home in Cambridgeport, Mass., June 5. He was born in St. John, N.B. When war was declared with Spain he enlisted in the United States Navy as a machinist.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Private John Donnelly, U.S.M.C., stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., prior to April 27, upon which day he was last seen, was cleared up on June 5 by the finding of his body floating in the water. He had committed suicide. In the pockets of his uniform were found heavy pieces of iron, which were undoubtedly put there by him to make sure that his body would remain at the bottom of the river. A sad coincidence is that Mrs. Donnelly died June 2 at Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Abbie Stacey (Woodman) Noyes, widow of the late Horatio S. Noyes, of Newtonville, Mass., mother of Major Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., died in Chicago, Ill., June 6.

Private John C. Powell, 9th Inf., died at Madison Barracks June 4 as the result of an operation to remove from his brain a bullet received in target practice ten months ago.

Elmer S. Lewis, a sailor on the U.S.S. Kentucky at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was drowned May 26 in an attempt to swim ashore after escaping from the brig.

The body of Clarence Edward Rudyard, gun captain of the second class, 2d Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, was washed ashore near Regent Lighthouse, Atlantic Highlands, N.J., June 3. Rudyard was a member of a boating party that camped at Navesink Highlands on May 29. When the men broke camp Rudyard could not be found, but his clothing was discovered on the beach. No marks of violence were on the body.

James Cromwell Baldwin, son of Major William H. Baldwin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., died at San Jose, Cal., at the age of five years and nine months.

Dr. Matthew Leeper, president of the Board of Health of the island of Mindoro, in the Philippines, died in Glen Cove, L.I., June 4. At the age of eighteen he became Indian interpreter for the United States Government, and in July, 1872, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He resigned as a 1st lieutenant May 5, 1880, to take up the study of medicine, after ten years active service in the West. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he enlisted as a volunteer surgeon, and remained in the Army until the close of the war in the Philippines, whence he returned recently because of illness.

The War Department was informed on June 9 of the killing by the accidental discharge of a gun of Capt. Frederick S. Wild, 13th Inf. No details of the accident were stated in the telegram received by the Department. Captain Wild was killed at Fort McDowell on June 8. He was born in New York Nov. 4, 1863, and served as an enlisted man in the 17th Infantry from February, 1887, to January 30, 1890. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 17th Infantry Jan. 31, 1890. After being promoted 1st lieutenant in 1897 he went to the 6th Infantry and was transferred to the 12th Infantry in May, 1897. He was promoted captain, and assigned to the 13th Infantry Oct. 8, 1899, and was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The Paymaster General of the Navy has recommended to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that the assistant paymasters recently qualified for promotion shall be assigned the duty under instruction by the pay officers of these vessels, respectively: R. B. Lupton, commander of the Monongahela; W. W. Lamar, Newark; B. M. Dobson, Dixie; E. M. Hacker, New York; F. W. Hote, Wisconsin; H. B. Worden, Oregon; G. H. Helms, Boston; J. M. Hancock, Kentucky; C. N. Wrenshall, Yankee; G. R. Capo, Texas; G. M. Adeo, Colorado. Assistant Paymasters Holt and Worden will sail on the first available transport from San Francisco. The remaining assistant paymasters are under orders to report to their respective commands on June 30.

PERSONALS.

Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S.A., is at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., visiting Captain Hall.

Ensign W. W. Galbraith, U.S.N., is on the sick list and is undergoing treatment at Mare Island, Cal.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John R. Bartlett and the Misses Bartlett have opened their country residence at Lonsdale, R.I.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Yellowstone, is visiting his mother, Mrs. W. H. Barton, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. C. Puls, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Adams, R.I., who has been under medical treatment at the post hospital, is now able to be about.

Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell have decided to make New London, Conn., their permanent summer home, and will erect a house there this season.

Mrs. Edwin E. Mason and the Misses Mason have taken a house at 70 South Madison street, Pasadena, California, where they expect to make their home.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., will be detached from the Boston on June 15 in order that he may assume his new duties as Judge Advocate General of the Navy at Washington.

Lieut. Alex. S. Halstead, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave, has entirely recovered and reported for duty. It was feared at one time that he would be retired for physical disability.

The name of Henry J. Reilly will again appear in the Army Register, the eldest son of the late Captain Reilly graduating from the Military Academy on June 15. The camp at the St. Louis Exposition is named for Captain Reilly.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, was the guest of General Crozier, U.S.A., at a dinner, June 7, on his yacht, the Gretchen, anchored in the Potomac. Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Richardson.

President Roosevelt has appointed Capt. William H. Reeder, U.S.N., William M. Bradley, of Portland, Me., and Henry M. Waite, of Lexington, Ky., a grandson of the late Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, a board to select the most available site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes.

General Corbin and party left for the St. Louis Exposition in the private car of President Underwood of the Erie Railroad Saturday June 4. The party consists of Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. William U. Parsons of Ardley-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Eleanor Hyde of Boston. They will return to New York June 13.

Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Briggs entertained the ladies of the garrison at Camp Skagway, Alaska, May 26, at a chocolateair, in honor of Mrs. Goe, wife of Major Goe, of the 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Deems, daughter of Major Deems of the Coast Artillery. The house was beautifully decorated with acacia and a dainty luncheon was served.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., who is traveling abroad, under date of May 27 says: "Venice is comfortably filled with people; the weather has been lovely; there is a great deal of good music and everything to make life charming, and I am in very good health to enjoy it. I expect to return to the United States in the course of three months."

A Fort Des Moines, Iowa, correspondent writes that Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., stationed there, has been ill ever since her return from the Philippine Islands, and her son, Parker Tompkins, is ill with scarlet fever. There is much scarlet fever at Fort Des Moines and some of the children are quite ill. Mrs. Tompkins is the daughter of Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., on June 3 laid the cornerstone of the chapel which will form part of the magnificent new Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. A speech was made by Secretary of the Navy Moody, who outlined the great growth of the Navy since Oct. 10, 1845. Among the articles placed in a copper box beneath the stone were autograph photographs of President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Admiral Dewey, Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Schley's "History of the Naval Academy," and a roster of the Naval Academy.

Alfred H. Hobbey, a nephew of Alfred T. Hobbey, the Republican Executive Member from the Fifth Assembly District of New York, has won a competitive examination for entrance in the United States Military Academy. Young Hobbey received his appointment from Congressman Dunwell's district. He attended Public School and graduated with honors two years ago. He went into the insurance business, but all the while continued his studies. His ambition has always been to be a West Point cadet, and an officer in the Regular Army. He is a fine singer, and for years was a member of the choir of old St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Mrs. Pickett, widow of General Pickett, who was taken to the Emergency hospital in Washington, D.C., with a broken ankle and sprained hip a month ago, has been removed to the home of her son, Capt. George E. Pickett, U.S.A., at the Cumberland on Massachusetts avenue, where all that loving care and the thoughtfulness of a whole host of friends can do to bring her back to health is being done. While Mrs. Pickett is suffering much pain and inconvenience from the broken bones and bruises, she is suffering still more from the nervous shock consequent to the accident. Her physicians say, however, that she is responding to treatment and steadily improving, her strong physique and buoyant and hopeful temperament being in her favor.

At Portsmouth, Va., on Memorial Day veterans of the North who wore the blue and the veterans of the South who wore the grey in the war of the Rebellion, united in doing honor to Federal and Confederate soldiers who fell in battle. Speaking of the incident, the Virginia Pilot says: "A touching feature of the day's program was the decoration of the Confederate monument, where a beautiful and impressive ceremony was performed. The military, consisting of five companies of sailors from the ships at the United States Navy Yard, headed by Kennedy's band, formed a hollow square, arms were presented, colors were massed as the band saluted, and while this was going on the members of the garrisons decorated the monument with flowers. Rear Admiral Harrington delivered a beautiful address on the heroism of both the Federal and Confederate soldiers of the Civil War. The spirit of the day was broad and liberal-minded, and the John W. Philip garrison, Army and Navy Union, under whose auspices the ceremonies were held, are to be congratulated on the great success of the occasion."

A son was born to Mrs. William A. Austin, wife of Lieutenant Austin, 4th U.S. Cav., at Leavenworth, Kans., June 2.

Col. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., has applied for retirement under the forty year service provision of the Personnel act.

Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., and his mother, Mrs. Butt, have returned to their apartment, "The Dupont," Washington, from Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Evans, was introduced to President Roosevelt June 7 at Washington by Rear Admiral Taylor.

Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow have arrived at Newport, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Midshipman R. Wainwright, jr., has been detailed from duty on the U.S.S. Buffalo and ordered to the naval hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., was present at the wedding of Miss Tyler Cooke to Mr. George C. Perine at Washington, D.C., June 8, giving the bride away.

Paym. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., has signified his intention of paying a visit to his home in Richmond, Va., previous to applying for leave with permission to go abroad.

Capt. J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., July 26, on the steamer Mongolia for the Asiatic station, where he will assume command of the U.S.S. Oregon.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Miss Caroline P. Brownson sailed from New York June 8 for Hamburg on the Deutschland.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., has been detailed to accompany the Philippine Commissioners who are visiting this country from St. Louis to West Point and other places of interest.

Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., and family, arrived on June 4 at Beech Creek, Clinton County, Pa., formerly his wife's home, where he will spend part of a three months' leave of absence and afterwards will go to Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pa., and his home at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Col. H. M. Cronkhite, who left town early in May, is again at his residence, The Invermere, 415 West 118th street, New York city. He will remain some time, after which he will rejoin Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite at their country place, Wandermere, Essex, Conn., where they will spend the summer.

Lieut. Josiah McKean, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Lancaster at the League Island Navy Yard, and designated for service on board the Alliance as executive officer and navigator, was formerly a passed assistant engineer, and took the examinations for line duties under the provisions of the personnel law.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., retired, together with Mrs. McGowan and their daughter, sailed the latter part of May for Europe, where they will spend the summer and possibly a portion of the autumn. The health of the Admiral, as well as that of his family, is better this summer than for several years previously and they anticipate much pleasure in their outing on the continent.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, wife of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, with her daughter, Miss Jean Crosby, left Washington last week for a short season at the Warm Springs of Virginia, but later in the summer they will go to Narragansett Pier, visiting St. Louis in the early autumn. Mrs. Crosby will occupy her charming residence in Washington the coming winter, much to the liking of a wide circle of friends at the capital.

Among the officers of the services visiting the World's Fair at St. Louis we find the following have registered at the Usona Hotel: Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Capt. Hugh S. Matthews, U.S.M.C.; Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Percy H. Brereton, Gen. S. M. Whitside, Mrs. C. G. Hall, wife of Capt. C. G. Hall, and daughter Lillian, Mrs. J. H. Dorst, wife of Col. J. H. Dorst, and Master James Archer Dorst. Col. and Mrs. Edgar S. Dudley, Lieut. William Russell White, Miss Ruth McNutt and Miss Helen Howard.

Comdr. John H. Moore, U.S.N., retired, was this week greatly honored by being elected president of the Banker's Association of the District of Columbia. Captain Moore is vice-president of the Citizen's National Bank of Washington. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and was placed on the retired list under the provisions of the Personnel Act shortly after the end of the Spanish War. The high honor which has been paid him this week by the bankers of Washington shows conclusively in what high esteem he is held in financial circles in that city.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 3: Capt. W. A. Mercer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mercer, Capt. W. C. Wren, U.S.A., Capt. J. S. Turrill, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Provost Babin, U.S.N., Col. John Green, U.S.A., Lieut. George Deiss, U.S.A., Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, U.S.N., Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., Ensign J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., Capt. H. D. Wise, U.S.A., Lieut. A. Streiber, U.S.A., Major F. B. Jones, U.S.A., and Naval Constructor W. P. Roberts, U.S.N.

The birthday of Jefferson Davis has in recent years been made a legal holiday in the State of Georgia, and the camps of Confederate veterans are using their efforts toward securing a more general observance of the day. The Savannah camps, having expressed a wish for a parade of the military, the 1st Infantry and the Naval Battalion were promptly tendered and accepted. June 3 is a hot day for a parade in the South, but the men were ordered out in khaki and stood the heat well. The six companies of the 1st Infantry, stationed at Savannah, were divided into two battalions, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. L. Grayson and Major Walter E. Coney, the regiment being under command of Col. G. A. Gordon and the naval battalion under command of Comdr. H. S. Coldine. After parading through the principal streets, escorting the veterans, line was formed on the parade ground for evening parade, which was witnessed by a large crowd. After the parade the troops passed in review of the veterans and were then marched to their quarters and dismissed. The khaki uniform seems to have captured the fancy of the Savannah public and there were many favorable criticisms upon the appearance, as well as the marching of the troops. It was upon the same parade ground upon which these ceremonies took place that President McKinley reviewed 16,000 Regular and Volunteer troops destined for Cuba in 1898. The ground is an extension of the beautiful Forsyth Park.

Major General, Mrs. and Miss Merriam have left Washington to spend the summer at their cottage at Prout's Neck, Me.

Mr. Edward B. Boggs, nephew of Pay Director L. G. Boggs, U.S.N., was married at Bedford City, Va., June 2 to Miss Agnes W. Chamberlain.

Former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, delivered an address June 6 at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Northampton, Mass., as a town.

Mrs. Lancaster, widow of Colonel Lancaster, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Washington and will pass most of the summer at Rugby Hall, near Charlottesville, Va., the beautiful home of General Rosser.

Word has been received at the Navy Department that Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter, who was recently operated on in Baltimore for appendicitis, is recovering satisfactorily. When restored to active duty he will be assigned to Annapolis.

Lieut. J. T. Beckner of the Navy, who had applied for retirement because of illness, has been advised to take two months' sick leave, in the hope that his health will improve sufficiently during that time to permit him to return to active duty.

A ball was given at Lisbon June 6 at the American Legation in honor of Rear Admiral Barker and the officers of the American squadron. King Charles, who attended with the Queen, the Queen Mother and the Crown Prince, danced with Miss Bryan, daughter of the American Minister. The music was furnished by the bands from the battleships Kearsarge and Maine.

Warrant Machinist F. H. Richwien, U.S.N., has had a recurrence of his malady contracted at Guam, and a medical board of survey has recommended that he be given shore duty for a period of six months. He has accordingly been ordered to the navy yard, New York, for duty. While regaining his health the doctors estimate that he will need about six months on shore.

The New Orleans Daily States of June 1, referring to a well known Army officer, says: "Col. J. W. Scully, U.S.A., retired, has been advanced to the grade of brigadier general. The announcement reached the city May 31, and was made known to a few of General Scully's old friends, who received the news with rejoicing, for no man who ever served as quartermaster in New Orleans was more popular."

Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, who was killed a month ago by Moros in the Philippines, was a son of Mrs. Arthur B. Proal, of New York city, and a son-in-law of Col. Edward E. Davis, stationed on Governor's Island, and he left a widow and a son, aged fifteen months. Mrs. Woodruff and babe are now en route for home via the Empress of China and the Canadian Pacific railway. She will reach Vancouver, B.C., June 22 and Governors Island a few days later.

Referring to the promotion of Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., to major, the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minn., says: "The many friends in St. Paul of Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., retired, will be pleased to learn of his appointment by President Roosevelt to the rank and pay of major, U.S.A., retired, to date from April 23, 1904. It is especially gratifying to them to know that the old veteran of nearly forty-three years in the service of his country has been recognized by the President."

Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, in a letter to Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., under date of June 1, says: "Permit us to request that you will transmit to Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th U.S. Cav., and to Capt. W. T. Johnston, his efficient lieutenant, the grateful thanks of the Gettysburg National Park Commission for the able and thorough manner in which all the duties entrusted to them were performed. If there be any credit for the arrangements for the occasion it is due to their most hearty co-operation and willingness, and, in this, we include all the officers and the men, whose soldierly bearing and conduct was the theme of praise on every side."

The prettiest social affair that has been given at Fort Barrancas, Fla., in many months was a moonlight dance given on the evening of May 31 by the officers and ladies of the post, in honor of Miss Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams. The concrete tennis court was given a coat of paraffin and made a very good floor for dancing. The tennis court, surrounding lawn and porch of the bachelor quarters was illuminated with gaily colored Japanese lanterns. Altogether, it was a most beautiful and enjoyable affair and a happy expression of the popularity of Miss Adams, in whose honor several other pleasant functions were given during the week before her departure for a visit at Fort Riley, Kans., after which she will spend several months abroad.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., formerly military attaché at the U.S. Legation in Havana, arrived in New York city June 7 on the Morro Castle, from Havana, ordered to duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He is very highly thought of for his good work while in Cuba, and his departure is hailed with genuine regret. Among other kindly expressions for Captain Hanna, La Lucha of Havana says: "Captain Hanna will be long and gratefully remembered in Cuba for his untiring efforts as commissioner of public schools under the intervention; the young men and women of the future were enabled to acquire a good education. He established more than 3,000 schools on the island, which together with the work already done by Commissioner Alexander E. Frye, laid the basis of the public school system of Cuba."

The impressive ceremony of strewing flowers upon the sea in memory of the naval dead was carried out at San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, California, on May 30 last. Mrs. S. C. Forbes, who originated this beautiful custom in the United States, took the lead in making arrangements for the ceremony. As flowers are plentiful in Southern California, there was no lack of these beautiful emblems to make the occasion all it should be. The monitor Wyoming and torpedo-boat destroyers Paul Jones and Preble were present to take part in the exercises which took place from the tug of the Banning Company, the Warrior. The ceremonies were conducted by Randolph H. Miner, class of '79, U.S. Naval Academy, who introduced Bishop Hartwell who was there from Africa to attend the Methodist Conference. Invocation and address by the Bishop was followed by an address by Senator Savage of California, then came the burial service of the Hopkins post of Naval Veterans during which Commander Cottman and the officers of the U. S. squadron took the lead in casting beautiful wreaths of flowers upon the waters. During the progress of the Warrior from the shore to the vicinity of the fleet, minute guns were fired by the Wyoming and at the close a salute by the naval militia.

Col. William R. Livermore, U.S.A., arrived at Newport, R.I., June 8.

Pope Pius on June 10 received Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Casey and Miss Casey.

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, at San Diego, Cal., June 2.

Columbia University, New York, and the New York University this year conferred the degree of LL.D. on Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War.

Mrs. Walter W. Queen, with her niece, Miss Owen, will leave Washington in a few days for North Hatley, Canada, where they will pass the summer.

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has been absent this last week on an inspection trip to the navy yards on the New England coast.

Mrs. E. G. Beckwith, widow of General Beckwith, U.S.A., has left Washington with Miss Beckwith and Miss Lucy How for their summer home at Cazenovia, N.Y.

Mrs. McFeeley, widow of General McFeeley, U.S.A., has rented her house on I street, N.W., Washington, and has taken an apartment in the "Highlands" on Connecticut avenue.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N., Mrs. Hichborn and their daughter, Mrs. James G. Blaine, will leave Washington on June 20 for New London, Conn., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Byrne, wife of Brig. Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., with her daughter and sister, Mrs. McCook, is spending the summer in Europe. They expect to return to their home in Washington next October.

Rear Admiral Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur will leave Washington during the coming week for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt at their beautiful country home on the Hudson river, N.Y.

Gen. James W. Scully, U.S.A., retired, at the Memorial day celebration in Atlanta, Ga., May 30, was the orator of the day, and made an eloquent speech which was highly appreciated by those who heard it.

Mrs. Poe, widow of Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A., with her daughter, Miss Poe, will pass the summer at Coburg, Canada. Mrs. and Miss Poe have passed the winter in Washington, D.C., at the Marlborough.

Miss Helen Koerper returned on the transport Kilpatrick from the Philippines, where she visited her brother, 1st Lieut. C. E. Koerper, of the Medical Corps, and is now at her home, 2234 Q street, Washington, D.C.

A despatch from Wooster, O., states that Major E. F. Taggart, 6th U.S. Inf., brought suit there June 8 for divorce from Grace Viola Culvert Taggart, who was a prominent society girl of Chicago. He alleges desertion.

Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, of the Cutter Grant, happening to be in Port Angeles harbor, Washington, on Decoration Day, was asked to head the parade in that city with his officers and marines from the cutter, and Captain Tozier did so.

Just as he was leaving Washington last week for St. Louis to act as groomsmen at the wedding of one of his fellow officers Lieut. Harry R. Lay, U.S.N., sprained his ankle very severely and has been on crutches ever since. He is able to be at his desk in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, but will be on crutches for some time.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., and Miss Almy have left Washington for Richmond Hill, Long Island, where they will visit the brother of Mrs. Almy, Col. Clinton Gardner, and Mrs. Gardner, after which they will pass the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I. Miss Beers, who has been the guest of Mrs. Almy all winter, has gone to Blowing Rock, N.C.

In the Kansas Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. the following named companions have been elected and duly installed as officers of the commandery for the ensuing year: Commander, Brig. Gen. Henry Blanchard Freeman, U.S.A., retired; senior vice-commander, Major John Newton Roberts; junior vice-commander, Capt. Robert Horace Waterman; recorder, Lieut. William Wallace Martin; treasurer, Major Joseph L. Wever; registrar, Lieut. James A. McGonigle; chancellor, Col. Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired; chaplain, Capt. Barnard Kelly; council, Brevet Col. John Conover, Capt. John T. Taylor, Capt. Patrick Geraughty, Capt. John Seaton, Lieut. Sidney G. Cooke. The present membership of the commandery is 172.

The residents of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the many visitors to the carnival will have the pleasure of witnessing daily performances of daring horsemanship and rough riding given by Troop C, 7th U.S. Cav., Captain Bell, one of the best troops in the Army. Last fall the career of this crack organization started with a trip to Savannah, Ga., where it entertained the residents of that city for ten days with daring feats of horsemanship. The beginning included performances at the horse show at Nashville, the Birmingham carnival, Macon's street fair, and the Confederate reunion at Augusta, Ga., and the Red Men's carnival at Albany. From Albany the troop returned to Camp Thomas, but not to stay long. Influential citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., requested the War Department to send it there to attend the trades carnival. The troop journeyed to Jacksonville, giving exhibitions that won for it a warm spot in the hearts of the residents of that city. The troop returned to camp on Dec. 10, last with many loving cups, which it had received at every city visited.

From an article in the Scientific American we condense the following tabular statement of the ballistics of the principal Russian naval guns:

Type of gun.	12"	12"	10"	8"	6"
Length in calibers.....	40	35	45	45	45
Weight of gun in tons.....	59	56	38	20	7
Weight of proj'le, lbs.....	732	732	500(?)	250	111
Initial velocity, ft. sec.....	2500	1942	2500	3000	2460
Muzzle energy, 1000 ft. tons.....	32	19.2			
Pen. in Kr. armor at 3000 yards, in.....	15½	13	8	8	

The Russian guns, we are told, are simple enough to work, but comparatively slow to fire because before the gun can be discharged, at least two, and occasionally three, safety devices have to be loosed. This is essentially a drawback, regarding the guns as guns, but by no means so when the Russian bluejacket is taken into account. All chance of firing with the breech improperly closed is avoided by human instead of automatic mechanism as a Russian sailor is normally liable to be somewhat erratic. There is a newer type of the 12-inch gun designed for the Borodino class, a 64-ton gun, which

fires a 1200 pound projectile with a nominal velocity of 3000 foot seconds. The ballistics of the 10-inch gun are inferior to those of our 10-inch Mark III, but superior to the Iowa's gun. It is the finest heavy piece in the Russian service. It keeps up its velocity well, but the exact weight of the projectile is not known. The 8-inch fires about once a minute; the 6-inch also has a moderate rate of fire. There is a 4.7-inch of 45 calibers about on a par with corresponding pieces in other navies. All these guns have the Schneider-Cauet breech mechanism. Most Russian ships have electric hoists. Their guns all use nitro-cellulose smokeless powder. The projectiles are capped armor-piercing shell, and common shell. No solid shot is used, as the Russians claim to find their capped armor-piercing shell equally penetrative. High explosives are not yet introduced. Fuses are the weak point in Russian gunnery. Where the fleet came to grief was in the fact that gunnery was totally neglected by Admiral Stark, who devoted his time to battle evolutions of the parade ground type.

THE LATEST .30-40 U.S. BULLET.



The bullet here illustrated is the culmination of a long series of experiments by Dr. W. G. Hudson, of New York city, in conjunction with the Ideal Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, Conn. The latter state that it is a modification of the Hudson bullet No. 308256. It is one-sixteenth of an inch shorter over all. The point is shaped after the pattern of the U.M.C. Thomas bullet. The length of the bullet from under the band "C" is exactly the same, the middle groove is filled, thus securing greater weight at the base and presenting more surface which increases the grip on the rifling, the front band "C" is precisely the same as No. 308256. The Ideal dirt catcher is retained. The weight of this bullet when cast from pure lead is about 200 grains and with the alloy of 10 per cent. antimony, 10 per cent. tin and 80 per cent. lead, which mixture is recommended, the bullet will be about 170 grains, which is really the same as the regular factory mid range bullet (180 grains). The new bullet will be designated in the Ideal Hand Book as No. 308268. Ed Taylor, inspector of the Lafin and Rand Powder Company, lately tested this bullet with 20 grains of their new "Marksman" powder and secured about 1,600 F.S., and there was no indicated of fusion. At the 200 yard range there have been some very fine targets made with "Marksman" powder and the new bullet. It was found for that distance that about 14 grains weight of the powder gave most accurate results. At a recent trial at Ambruster Park, Jersey City, N.J., it is reported that this bullet and powder showed better results than any other cast bullet that has thus far been used in the .30-40 U.S. Krag rifle. After shooting a great number of shots, in cleaning the barrel there was no indication whatever of leading. The Ideal Company state that they recommend this bullet and "Marksman" powder for medium ranges.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Considerable interest is felt by officers of the Navy in the work of the board consisting of Capt. William Swift and Paym. Samuel McGowan, in formulating a report on naval pay for the Secretary of the Navy upon which he may base his recommendations to Congress for equalization of pay in the Navy. In various quarters criticism has been expressed of the pay tables prepared by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for Secretary Moody, which were exclusively published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 30, p. 925. A prominent officer of the Navy, who does not agree with all of the comparisons made in those tables, has prepared the following statement and given it to us for publication. Referring to the memorandum we published he says:

"Instead of showing the pay and allowances received by the commissioned personnel, this memorandum is devoted to showing the estimated pay which would be received by an individual officer in each corps of the Navy from the present time to the date of his retirement. Nothing could be more fallacious than this method, if regarded as showing the real average rate of pay in the Navy. In the first place, if it were correct, it is not properly carried out. An officer who reaches the age of sixty-two does not proceed to vanish, and the expectation of life at sixty-two is about twelve and a half years. I have taken Table 12 in the official memorandum, and, using the average rate of pay and length of service assumed therein, added the probable retired pay of the officer, assuming twelve and one-half years life, then divided the total amount received by the officer prior to his death by the number of years active service, and obtained a correct average rate upon the assumption of the Paymaster's memorandum. Table A shows the results. It is seen that they are somewhat different from the original averages of the Paymaster's Table 12.

"These results, however, are but very little more to the point than those of Table 12 in the memorandum. While it is obviously absurd to assume that an officer is not paid after retirement, it is just as absurd to obtain an average rate of pay by assuming that every officer reaches the retirement age. The only correct way of determining the average compensation per annum of a corps is to take the total pay and allowances received by every officer in the corps for one year, and divide it by the number of officers. If it is necessary to pry into the future and determine what the average compensation will be at some future date, the only correct method is to constitute the total corps at that future date. The methods used in the memorandum of the pay officer apparently contemplate the advancement of an officer simply through retirement of the people ahead of him. This is a largely fictitious method and does not correspond to facts.

"My principal objection to the methods of this memorandum is that it brings out the average pay of naval officers entirely too great. It may be remarked, incidentally, that the tables show the line, medical and pay corps as receiving, including allowances, more compensation ashore than at sea. This is not a very encouraging argument for the removal of the 15 per cent. discrimination. What chance will there be of having this discrimination removed when Congress discovers that the official methods of the Navy Department, properly applied, show that the total compensation of the average line officer in the Navy, when divided by the number of years of active service, amount to more than the pay of a Congressman? The average pay of the line, medical and pay corps can be determined only by the Bureau of Supplies

and Accounts, or by someone who has access to information in that bureau. As regards the minor corps, who are not under the personnel act, it is possible to determine fairly closely their average pay. I have made an attempt in this direction, taking for the average pay of each grade of the active list of the line, medical and pay corps the average of the grades in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Paymaster's memorandum. For the other corps, the rates of pay were obtained from the pay table of the Register, except the pay of assistant civil engineers. The pay of this grade is ignored in the latest Navy Register, but I have taken it as \$1,800. Doing this, I obtain the third column of Table B, which is a fair approximation to the real average rates of pay of officers on the active list to-day. The rates for the line, medical and pay corps are probably below the real average, particularly for the medical and pay corps. Much might be said by way of discussion of these tables, but I shall refrain, the object of this communication being simply to point out the absurdity of the official memorandum on the subject, the fact that it is apt to prejudice the interests of officers and that as a basis for action it is thoroughly misleading. When Congress is approached to adjust our pay (upward, let us hope), it should be furnished with facts, not with 'average' rates of pay largely in excess of real average.

Table A.—From table 12 of Paymaster's memorandum.

Line	Average pay per annum	Total active pay	Retired pay per annum	Total retired pay	Preceding est. corrected for 12½ yrs. expt. of life on ret.	Average paid for each year on active list
Line	3380	135300	5625	70313	306613	5138
Med. Corps.....	2965	118640	3375	42188	160828	4021
Pay Corps.....	40	3006	3375	42188	160828	4121
Chaplains.....	32	2604	83238	2182	110603	3456
Prof. Math.....	30	3263	98490	2635	32812	131303
Naval Constrs.....	28	3663	139194	3150	39376	178569
Civil Engrs.....	34	3309	112506	2625	32813	145319

Table B.—

Line	Average pay estimated in table 12 of Paymaster's memorandum	Preceding corrected for retired pay	Actual average pay estimated as described
Line	3380	5138	2965
Med. Corps.....	2965	4021	2965
Pay Corps.....	3965	4121	2965
Chaplains.....	3604	3456	3604
Prof. Math.....	3263	4377	3263
N'y'l Co'trs.....	3663	4699	3109
Civil En'grs.....	3309	4274	2824

PAY FOR HOSPITAL CORPS SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Non-commissioned staff officers who are required to possess technical ability are entitled to more pay than those whose duties are purely of a military nature!" This statement has been made in several military journals and endorsed by officers of experience. In civil life payment for services rendered are rated according to the standing of the profession and the ability of the performer. The test of ability is competitive examination. There is no class of non-commissioned officers in the U.S. Army who are required to pass as many competitive examinations as the sergeant, first class, of the Hospital Corps. These examinations embrace a wide range of difficult subjects, requiring special technical knowledge. In addition are required a thorough knowledge of the voluminous clerical work of the Medical Department, hospital administration, mess management, military hygiene, and the necessary soldierly qualifications of the non-commissioned officer. Succeeding Surgeons General have testified in their annual reports to the efficiency and worth of the hospital steward. Surgeon General Sternberg recommended an increase of pay. The hospital stewards of the Navy and the Marine Hospital Service receive nearly double the pay of the hospital stewards of the Army. They are also rated higher in rank. With these facts apparent, no increase of pay for the non-commissioned staff officers will be complete and just that does not include the sergeant, first class, of the Hospital Corps. The increased cost of living, frequent changes of station, foreign service with its attendant expenses for transportation of the family—all these make the present monthly pay look very small, in many cases inadequate. HOSPITAL STEWARD.

THE SPELLING OF FOREIGN NAMES.

The readers of war news from the Far East perplexed at the names of the various localities occupied by the Japanese and Russian military forces are doubtless unaware that these names are transliterated from their native sources according to a system adopted by most of the European nations, as well as by Canada and the United States. In this country questions of spelling are settled by the United States Board on Geographic Names, and the rules that they have adopted provide that the vowels shall have the same sounds as are given to the vowels of the languages of southern Europe. Thus u is used for the sound of oo in boot, and as a result the common form is Manchuria in preference to Manchooria, Chifu for Chéfoo, Amur for Amoor, etc. The sound of i in ice is represented by ai, ou in how by ou, while a modification of this latter sound such as is encountered in Mindanao and Nanao by a o. The ei of Beirut is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is often modified by slurring, so that it closely resembles the ey in the English word they. As regards the consonants there is a similar set of rules. The hard c must be represented by k, and hence Korea is preferable to Corea, while ch is soft, as in the English word church. The f sound is represented by that letter and not by ph, g stands for the hard sound, h is always pronounced, and j and k enjoy the same sounds as in English. For the guttural sounds, which occur frequently in Oriental languages, kh and gh are used, while ng is used in different words for different sounds, such as in finger, where there are two sounds, and in singer, where there is but one. The sound corresponding to the English qu is not represented by q,

but by *kw*, as in Kwangtung, while *y* is always a consonant as in English yard.—Harper's Weekly.

A BABY ADMIRAL.

The youngest British admiral is only eight months old. The infant Marquis of Donegall is the hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh. It is an obsolete naval command, which dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was necessary to maintain a naval force on Lough Neagh to overawe the natives of Tyrone, Derry, Armagh, and Antrim, with whom several actions were fought. Although the office of Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh does not carry either emoluments or duties, the office is one of great dignity and carries certain honors, privileges, advantages and immunities, etc., such as the right to wear the same uniform as the King—that of an admiral of the fleet—a salute of nineteen guns from ships of war, fortresses, etc., the privilege of being bailed for in certain service clubs in the United Kingdom, and other privileges. The infant admiral has only been Earl of Belfast and inherited the rank of admiral a short time ago on succeeding to the Marquisate. He is also Governor of Carrickfergus Castle, a military fortress, and as such has the right (if he elects) to occupy certain quarters therein. The baby admiral's mother is a Canadian by birth (Halifax, N.S.), but was educated in Boston, Mass. His godfather (also a Canadian by birth) is an American citizen; served in the Navy as an ensign in the Civil War, also as lieutenant colonel in the Volunteer Army and the National Guard, is a member of the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club of New York and Harvard Club, etc.

SYMPATHY FOR THE ENEMY.

(From the Japan Daily Times of April 20, 1904).

In the twilight of the 14th of April, a day after the recent Japanese victory at Port Arthur, there lay at a certain base, a number of Japanese warships, writes an officer on one of the ships.

Supper was over, and the officers and men, after their successful work of the preceding day, were in high spirits. Presently the captain summoned "all hands on deck" and solemnly read a Reuter's telegram which had just been received containing the news that the Russian war vessel sunk at Port Arthur the previous day was the battleship *Petropavlovsk* and that Vice-Admiral Makaroff and his whole staff had gone down with her. The reading over, the captain said that he greatly sympathized with the ill-fated admiral, in whom, not only the Czar himself, but the whole Russian nation, had placed such an unequalled reliance. The existence of brave men was generally ephemeral, and they must be prepared to die whenever and wherever it pleased the Almighty to call them. Sympathy had been one of the characteristic traits of Japanese warriors, and the time had now come—the captain said—for all the men under him to display that noble quality. In conclusion, the captain stated he would observe, as a token of courtesy, from warrior to warrior, a day's mourning in honor of the late Russian Admiral. The speech, so representative of chivalrous Japan, impressed the audience so greatly that they all withdrew in profound silence.

ALLOTMENTS FOR BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

In connection with the allotments made by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster General for barracks and quarters, which we published June 4, the following work has been authorized at the various Army posts:

Allotted for purchase of land at Fort Moultrie, S.C., \$110,000; at Fort Monroe, Va., \$17,000; at Fort Screven, Ga., \$35,500, and at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., \$55,000. Monroe.—One galvanometer house, a quartermaster's office, a commissary storehouse, one commanding officer's quarters, one double officer's quarters, six double N.C.S.O. quarters and two double clerk's quarters. Totten.—Two sets of field officers' quarters, four double sets captains' quarters and four N.C.S.O. quarters. Fort Worden.—Two barracks, quarters for six officers, one set of field officers' quarters, one double set of N.C.S.O. quarters and one quartermaster's storehouse. Casey.—Quarters for three officers and one barrack. Levett.—A building for one company of coast artillery. Foster.—A building for one company of coast artillery. Wetherill.—Buildings for two companies of coast artillery, a building for one company, a barrack for second company, quarters for three officers second company and one set of field officers' quarters. St. Philip.—A new building for one company of coast artillery. Strong.—One barrack and three sets of officers' quarters. Andrews.—Building for one company of coast artillery. H. G. Wright.—One set of officers' quarters, two sets of N.C.S.O. quarters, one fire apparatus house, three sets of officers' quarters and one barrack.

Fort Howard.—One wagon shed, one ordnance storehouse, two sets of field officers' quarters, one barrack and one oil house. Barranacas.—One set of N.C.S.O. quarters. Moultrie.—One barrack and three officers' quarters. Point Bonita.—Building for two companies of coast artillery. Mott.—One set of field officers' quarters, one double set of lieutenants' quarters, one barrack and one quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse. Banks and Caswell.—Each one commissary storehouse. Rosecrans.—One double N.C.S.O. quarters and one wagon shed. Posts in Alaska.—To enlarge posts in order to accommodate one regiment of infantry in Alaska. Forts Seward, Lisicum, Egbert, Gibbon, Davis and Michaels, \$150,000. Assiniboine.—A new guard house for twenty garrison and forty general prisoners, three double cavalry stable guard building and one stable for regimental, field, staff and band. Boise Barracks.—One set of commanding officer's quarters, one set of field officers' quarters, four sets of captains' quarters, four sets of lieutenants' quarters, six sets of N.C.S.O. quarters, one bank barrack, three cavalry stables, one field staff and band stables and for the enlargement of the guardhouse, quartermaster storehouse and administration building, one double barrack, a bakery, granary and hay shed.

Fort Brady.—A fire engine building. George H. Thomas.—Quarters for civilian teamsters, packers, etc., and a fire engine building. Crook.—One double set N.C.S.O. quarters, two sets quarters for quartermaster civilian employees and for enlarging the quartermaster stables. D. A. Russell.—Two double barracks, one set of field officers' quarters, two double sets of captains' quarters, one double set of lieutenants' quarters, one eight-set bachelor officers' quarters, four cavalry stables, two double stable guard buildings, two double blacksmith shops and for enlarging storehouse. Douglas.—A new guardhouse and a new double barrack. Des Moines.—Barracks, stables and officers' quarters for a squadron of cavalry and quarters for engineer pumping plant and electrical engineer and wagon shed. Ethan Allen.—Rebuilding burned cavalry stable, stable for regimental field and band, an addition to the blacksmith shop, a stable guard building, for enlarging wagon shed, for an addition to bakery, for addition to coal shed, a hay shed

and an oil house. Harrison.—Two sets of N.C.S.O. quarters, quarters for civilian teamsters and other employees. Honolulu, H.I.—One set of field officers' quarters, two sets of captains' quarters, two double sets of lieutenants' quarters, three sets N.C.S.O. quarters, one hospital, one guard house, one administration building, one quartermaster and subsistence storehouse, one quartermaster stable and corral, one quartermaster shop, one magazine, two barracks, one bakery and oven, one oil house and one forage storehouse.

Indianapolis.—One colonels' quarters quarters, two field officers' quarters, eight captains' quarters, eight lieutenants' quarters, nine N.C.S.O. quarters, two double barracks, one band barrack, one guardhouse, one administration building, one hospital, one subsistence storehouse, one stable, one wagon shed, one coal shed, one oil house, one bakery and oven, one magazine, one fire engine house and quartermasters' shops. Jefferson Barracks.—For enlarging granary, one wagon shed, one bakery and one coal shed.

Fort Keogh.—One wagon shed, one hay shed. Lawton.—One quartermaster storehouse, one quartermaster shop, one fire engine house and one oil house. Leavenworth.—To convert storehouse to college building, six sets of officers' quarters, quartermaster stable, shops, corral, etc., and a shelter for signal corps trains. Lincoln.—A shop, fire apparatus house and a wagon shed. Logan H. Roots.—A magazine. Mackenzie.—A fire apparatus house and an administration building. Mason.—One double set officers' quarters and one new barrack. McPherson.—Eight company mess rooms and kitchen. Meade.—Two sets of field officers' quarters, four sets of line officers' quarters, two sets of N.C.S.O. quarters and one double barrack. Riley.—One quartermaster and subsistence storehouse. Robinson.—An administration building. Sam Houston.—One eight-set bachelor officers' quarters and two sets of field officers' quarters. Slocum.—One new double barrack. Snelling.—Four sets of officers' quarters. Thomas, Ky.—One quartermaster storehouse and for enlargement of the guardhouse. Vancouver Barracks.—One set of field officers' quarters, two sets of line officers' quarters and one band barrack.

Fort Walla Walla.—Two double barracks. Wayne.—One guardhouse, one administration building and two N.C.S.O. quarters. Wright.—One double set of lieutenants' quarters. Whipple Barracks.—One set of field officers' quarters, six sets of line officers' quarters, two N.C.S.O. quarters, one barrack, one magazine, one guardhouse, one fire engine building, one administration building, one bakery, one oil shed and one coal shed.

Fort Wood.—One double set of captains' quarters, one double set of N.C.S.O. quarters, one double set of lieutenants' quarters, one brick storehouse and one frame storehouse. Yellowstone.—One stable.

All this work is to be done with the allotments for each post as published June 4th. The War Department is not ready yet to announce just how much money has been allotted for each individual building at the various posts.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, 9th Inf., to be captain, June 8, 1904, vice Wild, 13th Inf., deceased.
Second Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, 24th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant June 8, 1904, vice Gibson, 9th Inf., promoted.
The following civilians are commissioned as 2d lieutenants in the Army with rank from June 9, 1904: Edgar Zell Steever, 3d; Hornsby Evans, Harry Leonard Morse, Charles Bean Amory, Jr., Walton Goodwin, Jr., Philip Bradley Peyton, Karl Truesdell, Frederick E. Terrell, Howard G. Shappe, Mark L. Ireland, David H. Scott and Charles Avery Dravo.

Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Blanchard, Philippine Scouts, to be 1st lieutenant, June 8, 1904, vice R. M. Smith, resigned.
Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Stecker, U.S.A., to be 2d lieutenant in Philippine Scouts, June 8, 1904, vice Blanchard, promoted.

Appointments, promotions, transfers, retirements, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers in the military service of the United States recorded in the Military Secretary's office, during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.

To be major: Capt. William E. Craighill, April 23, 1904. To be captains: First Lieuts. John C. Oakes, April 23, 1904; Sherwood A. Cheney, April 23, 1904; Frederick W. Altstaetter, April 23, 1904; Harley B. Ferguson, April 23, 1904.

TRANSFERS.

Cavalry arm: Second Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, from the 6th to the 8th Cav., June 1, 1904.
Infantry arm: Capt. Peyton G. Clark, from the 8th to the 13th Inf., June 1, 1904; Capt. Houston V. Evans, from the 13th to the 8th Inf., June 1, 1904; First Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, from the 2d to the 18th Inf., June 1, 1904; First Lieut. Solomon B. West, from the 18th to the 22d Inf., June 1, 1904.

CASUALTIES.

Died.

Second Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th Inf., May 31, 1904, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
F. C. AINSWORTH, The Military Secretary.

S.O. JUNE 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., acting judge advocate.
Capt. Matthew A. Batson, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., Aug. 31.

First Lieut. Augustus F. W. MacManus, 35th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.
Col. Alvery Howard, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed Sept. 1, to Governors Island, for duty as chief surgeon of that department.

S.O. JUNE 10, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, jr., deputy Q.M. general, is extended one month.
The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Samuel Hof, relieved Watertown Arsenal July 10, and to Frankford Arsenal, for duty; 1st Lieut. W. G. Penfield, relieved Rock Island Arsenal, June 30, and to Watertown Arsenal; 1st Lieut. G. F. Jenks, relieved Sandy Hook, June 30, to Watervliet Arsenal; 1st Lieut. H. B. Jordan, relieved Sandy Hook, June 30, and to Frankford Arsenal.

G.O. 96, MAY 31, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces the allotment for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, for the purchase of necessary articles of office, toilet and desk furniture, binding, maps, technical books of reference, etc., which is as follows: Atlantic Division, \$400;

Northern Division, \$500; Pacific Division, \$400; Philippines Division, \$500; Southwestern Division, \$500; Department of California, \$400; Department of Colorado, \$400; Department of the Columbia, \$300; Department of Dakota, \$400; Department of the East, \$450; Department of the Gulf, \$500; Department of the Lakes, \$400; Department of Luzon, \$500; Department of Mindanao, \$500; Department of the Missouri, \$400; Department of Texas, \$300; Department of the Visayas, \$500; total, \$7,350.

II. The appropriation for United States service schools for the purchase of text books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction, etc., is allotted as follows: Artillery School, \$11,250; General Service and Staff College, \$11,250; School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, \$2,500; total, \$25,000.

III. Upon the departure from Manila, Philippine Islands, of the Coast Artillery companies under orders to return to the United States by U.O. 90, W.D., May 14, 1904, the Artillery District of Manila will be discontinued. The Artillery District of San Diego, Cal., is hereby discontinued and Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is attached to the Artillery District of San Francisco for artillery administrative purposes. Artillery inspections of this post will be made by the artillery district commander or by the artillery inspector of the division, as may be ordered by the commanding general, Pacific Division.

G.O. 97, JUNE 7, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter from the President, placing the Isthmian Canal Commission under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and defining the jurisdiction and functions of the commission.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 98, JUNE 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following changes in station of troops are ordered:

- (a) Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., and Companies K and M, same regiment, from Fort Lawton, Washington, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- (b) Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf., and Companies I and L, same regiment, from Fort Wright, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- (c) Headquarters, band, and 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry from Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Lawton, Wash.
- (d) Second Battalion, 10th Infantry, from Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Wright, Wash.

The foregoing movements will take place as soon as practicable and under the direct orders of the commanding general, Pacific Division.

2. The following movements will begin Oct. 15, next:

- (a) Headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, to Fort Riley, Kas.
- (b) Second Squadron, 9th Cavalry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- (c) Third Squadron, 9th Cavalry, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- (d) Third Battalion, 10th Infantry, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
- (e) Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Squadrons, 4th Cavalry, to the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- (f) Third Squadron, 4th Cavalry, to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal.

3. The horses and horse equipments pertaining to the 2d and 3d Squadrons, 9th Cav., and to the entire 4th Cavalry, will be left at their present stations. Upon arrival of the 3d Battalion of the 10th Infantry at Fort Walla Walla, the headquarters and band, 9th Cav., will proceed by rail, dismounted, to Fort Riley, Kas., and the 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., (1 officer and 30 men excepted), will proceed, dismounted, to Fort Leavenworth. One officer and 20 enlisted men of the 2d Squadron will be sent with the horses and the horse equipments pertaining to the headquarters, band and 3d Squadron to the Presidio of San Francisco, where they will be turned over to the 4th Cavalry. Upon completion of this duty this detachment will be sent, dismounted, to its proper station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

II. When an enlisted man of the Signal Corps is ordered to station in a territorial division in which the men of that Corps are assigned to a company other than that to which the man belongs, his descriptive list required by par. 126, Army Regulations, will be made in duplicate, the original to be forwarded to the commanding officer of the station to which the soldier is sent, the duplicate to the commanding officer of the Signal Corps company to which the soldier's new assignment carries him, for use in the preparation of muster roll of said company.

G.O. 90, JUNE 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that the act of Congress approved Jan. 30, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes," provides that—Any companies of Philippine Scouts ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as chief or assistant chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, as herein provided: Provided, That when the Philippine Scouts shall be ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary, said scouts shall not at any time be placed under the command of inspectors or other officers of the constabulary below the grade of assistant chief of constabulary. (Sec. 2, act of Jan. 30, 1903; 32 Stat. L., 733).—no order also gives the instructions for the execution of the above statute.

II. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The act approved April 23, 1904, making appropriations for the pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1905, provides "that hereafter first-class gunners of field artillery shall receive two dollars per month and second-class gunners one dollar per month in addition to their pay."

First and second-class gunners of field artillery who qualified as such prior to the date of said act, under the provisions of G.O. No. 152, H.Q.A., Nov. 30, 1901, and G.O. No. 126, H.Q.A., Dec. 15, 1902, are therefore entitled to the additional pay from April 23, 1904, the date of the approval of the act.

Those qualifying after the date of said act will be entitled to the additional pay from the date of the report of the battery board of examination announcing the names of the successful competitors, as provided by Cir. No. 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 6, 1901, for first and second-class gunners of coast artillery.

CIR. 23, JUNE 8, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Publishes Treasury Department Cir. No. 46, relating to payment of salaries and compensation.
II. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Term of detail with Field Artillery.—The term of three years for which an officer is detailed for service with a battery of Field Artillery is exclusive of such time as he may serve after such detail as a student officer at the Artillery School or the School of Submarine Defense. (General Decision, May 15, 1904—635,506 A.G.O.)

G.O. 14, MAY 23, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Publishes a list of gunners in the 8th and 26th Batteries, Field Artillery, found qualified on examination by a board of officers. In the 8th Battery the three highest first-class gunners were: 1. Corp. John A. Redfern 93.7; 2. Corp. Edward H. Yerman, 92.7; 3. Private Elmer Erwin, 92.2. In the 26th Battery, the three highest first-class gunners

were: 1. Private Edmond C. Sticker, \$3.9; 2. Corp. James W. Speers, \$2.5; 3. Private Bailey Ramsey, \$0.2.

G.O. 15, MAY 27, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
May 30, Memorial Day, will be appropriately observed in a manner consistent with the objects for which it was instituted. The day will not be devoted to sports on military reservations.

By order of Colonel Godfrey:
R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

G.O. 29, MAY 26, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, commissary, is assigned to duty as chief commissary of the department, vice Capt. Frank A. Cook, relieved.

G.O. 30, JUNE 1, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
During the temporary absence of Major Charles R. Noyes, A.A.G., adjutant general of the department, from these headquarters, 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of acting adjutant general of the department.
By command of Brigadier General Wint:
C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 31, JUNE 2, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Under the provisions of par. 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.
FRANCIS MOORE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, MAY 28, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg., having reported, is announced as attending surgeon at these headquarters.

G.O. 21, MAY 28, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Relates to the observance of Memorial Day, May 30.

CIR. 16, MAY 28, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Organization commanders will hereafter, in making out the "Report of Target Firing and Classification," state under the head of "Remarks," the previous qualification of each officer and enlisted man classified in that report.
By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 13, APRIL 29, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, is designated as acting chief commissary, Philippines Division.

G.O. 19, APRIL 30, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, now on leave is, at his own request, relieved from duty as aid to Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to take effect this date.

G.O. 20, MAY 3, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Relates to returns and issues of Engineer property.

G.O. 22, APRIL 23, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Announces that the target season is extended, for such of the troops as will not be able to complete their practice to include June 30, 1904.

G.O. 33, APRIL 25, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
So much of G.O. No. 24, c.s., these headquarters, as designates June 7, 1904, as the date set for the beginning of the annual department field day is amended so as to read June 15, 1904. Contestants will be sent to Manila, as directed, by June 10, 1904.

G.O. 24, APRIL 25, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The commanding general 1st Brigade and Post of Manila will designate two companies of the 7th Infantry, now at Santa Mesa, and direct them to proceed on May 7 to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., for station at that post.

G.O. 14, APRIL 11, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Major John V. White, A.A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., relieving Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Art. Corps. Upon his departure from Zamboanga, Mindanao, Lieutenant Colonel Davis will stand relieved from duty in this department.

G.O. 14, APRIL 13, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Announces that the department infantry competition will take place at Malabang, Mindanao, commencing Monday, June 13, 1904, under charge of Capt. W. H. Alaire, 2d Inf., and gives the necessary instructions.

G.O. 15, APRIL 19, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Announces that the department pistol competition will take place at Zamboanga, Mindanao, about June 20, 1904, under direction of Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., and gives the necessary instructions.

CIR. 3, MARCH 21, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
In order to facilitate the location of remains of officers and enlisted men, and civilians connected with the military service, each post commander will cause a sketch of the cemetery at his station to be prepared and copy forwarded to these headquarters without delay.

This sketch will show the shape of the cemetery, location of graves and system of numbering the same, so that remains can be located, even in those cases where there are no headboards, which might obtain at an abandoned, but should not at a garrisoned station. The north and south line will be indicated in the sketch.
By command of Major General Wood:
EDW. DAVIS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

CIR. 4, MARCH 29, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Zamboanga, P.I., March 27, 1904.

The Adjutant General, Department of Mindanao:
Sir:—In view of the frequent occurrence of absences by members from the sessions of general courts-martial in this department and the submission of unsatisfactory letters of explanation in regard thereto by such absent members, I have the honor to recommend that the attention of officers be called to the following points in connection therewith:

1. The detaching of an officer as a member of a general court-martial is an order of the department commander requiring that officer to attend the court and act as such member.

2. The attendance of each member upon the sessions of a general court-martial, being enjoined by a superior commander, becomes a paramount duty.

3. It is an insufficient excuse that a member was engaged on other duty at his station, since a post commander, unless in some exceptional emergency, is not authorized to place or retain officers on duties interfering with their due attendance on general courts.

4. That an officer, independent of his post commander, assumes to become the judge of the relative importance of his attendance upon the session of a general court, of which he is a member, as compared with attention to some other matter of routine duty, takes upon himself a grave responsibility and becomes amenable to a charge for the offense involved in a neglect of duty.

5. The accused has a certain right to the presence of every member of the court when they are not authoritatively excused from such attendance.

Very respectfully,
JNO. P. FINLEY, Capt. 7th Inf., A.J.A.
By command of Major General Wood:
EDW. DAVIS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

CIR. 6, APRIL 6, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Calls attention to the necessity for the exercise of greater care at the stations of this department in the pre-

paration of the monthly abstracts of summary court trials, Form No. 15, H.Q.A., A.G.O., to secure more regularity and to avoid the occurrence of numerous errors. Capt. J. P. Finley, acting judge advocate of the department states that "the clerical work of soldiers requires the careful supervision of a commissioned officer, especially in the making out of this important record, and he publishes particulars with the purpose of providing for their enforcement by appropriate orders of the department commander."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate. (May 23, D. Colo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as quartermaster, Malah Island Military Prison, Laguna de Bay, vice Capt. Noble H. Croager, Q.M., transferred sick to the United States. (April 28, Phil. Div.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 2, 1904, is granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. (May 24, D.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Howard (appointed June 2, 1904, from sergeant major, 19th Inf.), Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will be sent to the depot of recruits and casuals, Fort McDowell, for duty. (June 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard J. Kemball, Camp Jossman, Guimaras, is relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed by the first available transportation to Camp Marahui, Mindanao, for duty. (April 28, Phil. Div.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, Deputy Q.M.G., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Dept., in addition to his present duties, is appointed Chief Q.M., of the Maneuver Division, American Lake, Wash. (May 26, D. Cal.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Post Commissary Sergt. Robert A. Tarbert, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent at once to New York City, for temporary duty on the transport Sumner. Upon completion of the duty he will be returned to Madison Barracks. (June 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Felix Murasko, now at Junction City, Kas., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. James Collins, who will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (June 6, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frank B. Lehman to Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Richard F. Rumpff, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 29, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Brown, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. August Arnold, who will proceed to Guinayanagan, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Simon P. Harris, who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (April 29, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Sick leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 24, D. Cal.)

Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the division, for assignment to duty in charge of the medical supply depot, Manila, vice Major William O. Owen, surg., transferred sick to the United States. (April 29, Phil. Div.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 13, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William R. Davis, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Sheridan, relieving 1st Lieut. Alexander Murray, asst. surg. (May 27, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., on June 13, 1904, for examination for promotion. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. George B. Jones. (June 5, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Michael A. Rebert, now at York, Pa., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as surgeon on the transport Sumner. (June 6, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Albert L. Miller, will report on the Army transport Sheridan, to sail June 1 for duty during the voyage. (May 23, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins, now at Fort Miley, Cal., will proceed to Fort Apache, for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 14, D.V.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty as surgeon at that station. (April 16, D.V.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Geer, asst. surg., will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 26, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, will proceed to Guinayanagan, Tayabas, relieving Contract Surg. Herbert M. McConathy, U.S.A., who will proceed to Manila. (April 22, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, to Bulalacao, Mindoro, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. John L. Burkart, who will proceed to Pilar, Sorsogon, for duty. (April 30, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. Clarence E. Lauderdale, to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (April 29, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Harold W. Cowper, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (April 22, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. M. H. Bowman, from further duty at Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (April 16, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, H.C., New York City, will be sent at once to the transport Sumner, New York, for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. George H. Schall, H.C., to duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (May 23, D. Mo.)

Sergt. 1st Class James M. Trute, H.C., now at Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Meisel, H.C., who will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (April 16, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Archibald Robbins, H.C., is relieved from duty at the Base Hospital, Iloilo, Panay, and will be sent to San Francisco. (May 2, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar Burkard will report at Base Hospital, Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 13, D.V.)

Sergt. Herman A. Przybylski, H.C., will proceed to Binangonan de Lampon, Tayabas, for duty. (April 19, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Eutrope, H.C., now at Mariveles, Bataan, will proceed to Nalc, Cavite, for duty. (April 27, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Meisel, H.C., will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty. (April 23, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Virgil D. Guitard, H.C., will proceed to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, for duty. (May 3, D. Luzon.)

The following named sergeants of the Hospital Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will report May 30, 1904, to the C.O. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for the position of sergeant 1st class, Hospital Corps: Wilfred Bishop, Gilbert O. Keeney, Eugene O. Kutzleb and Samuel A. Slough. (May 24, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for

an extension of three months, is granted Capt. H. R. Stiles, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, and will then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect June 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg. (June 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Gustavus I. Hogue, is extended one month. (June 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. J. P. Truax. (May 28, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Michael A. Rebert, is assigned to duty as surgeon on the transport Sumner. (June 8, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, will return to his proper station at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general. (June 8, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surgeon, president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination to determine their fitness for advancement: 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect June 18, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Contract Surg. Henry L. Brown. (June 8, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, from Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco, for duty. (June 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. Oswald H. Ernst, president of the examining board convened at St. Louis, Mo., for examination for promotion. Capt. Charles S. Riche, Capt. Thomas H. Rees, Capt. Charles L. Potter. (June 6, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. James A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. William Kelly. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Amos A. Fries, C.E., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco for examination for promotion. (June 4, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 13, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, C.E., Q.M., 1st Battalion of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth. (May 23, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, C.E., is assigned to duty with Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (June 7, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Ord. Sergt. Anton Petersen, Fort Winfield Scott, Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to Fort H. G. Wright, New York. (June 2, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter Lynch, Fort Moultrie, will be relieved at once from duty at that post, and sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (June 3, W.D.)

The C.O. Fort Jay, N.Y., will send Ord. Sergt. James Whelan, retired, to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia. (June 8, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.
First-class Sergt. Charles B. Myers, Signal Corps, Fort Duchesne, will be sent to Price, Utah, to relieve Sergt. Andrew J. Heany, Signal Corps, who will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

First-class Sergeant George J. Kelley, now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. (April 19, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergeant August Wall, Co. C, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (May 21, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.
1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for twenty-three days, for the purpose of hunting near Fort Clark, Texas, to take effect about June 5, 1904, is granted Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav. (May 26, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.
Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., now at San Mateo, Rizal, will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Manila, and assume command. (April 23, D. Luzon.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.
The leave granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (May 25, D.D.)

Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of North Dakota, to be held near Devil's Lake, North Dakota, from June 21 to 22, 1904. (June 7, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 7, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, 4th Cav. Fort Leavenworth. (May 24, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.
Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 5th Cav., Fort Grant. (May 23, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Huachuca, to Fort Grant, Ariz., for temporary duty, and to relieve Capt. M. S. Murray, commissary, as Q.M. and C.S., at that post. (May 31, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. A. N. McClure, 5th Cav., Fort Duchesne. (May 23, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.
Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 17, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 24, D.M.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.
First Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., is granted leave for two months, to take effect upon conclusion of target practice, about July 1, 1904. (May 31, D.G.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., is extended six months. (June 8, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.
Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., commanding Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is directed to make not exceeding three trips to Arcadia, Mo., and return, in connection with the target practice of the troops of his command now in camp at that place. (May 23, N. Kerr.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. DERR.
First Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 23, D. Luzon.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.
Sick leave for three months, is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th Cav. (May 28, Pac. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.
Leave for two months, to take effect about June 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav. (June 2, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.
BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery

Corps are announced: 2d Lieut. William W. Ballard, jr., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904; 2d Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904; 2d Lieut. James A. Thomas, to 1st lieutenant, rank May 17, 1904. The officers named are assigned to the Coast Artillery, but will remain unassigned to companies until further orders. (June 2, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.C. (May 31, D.T.)

Leave for thirty days is granted 2d Lieut. George P. Howes, jr., A.C., Fort Baker. (May 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C., Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T. (June 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted Col. B. K. Roberts, A.C. (June 4, D.E.)

Capt. George L. Irwin, A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and assigned to the 15th Battery, F.A. He will join at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 3, W.D.)

Col. William Ennis, A.C., and Capt. Henry D. Todd, jr., A.C., will proceed to the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for the purpose of attending said college during the current summer course. (June 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1904. (May 31, D.G.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 2d Lieut. Henning P. Colley from the 104th Co., C.A., to the 35th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. James H. Bryson, from the 35th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Lieutenant Colley will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 7, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf. (June 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of the target practice of his company, is granted 1st Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (June 1, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (June 1, D. Lakes.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, from the 25th Infantry to the 2d Infantry, was on May 31 transferred and assigned to Company D.

First Lieut. Archie J. Harris, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., was on June 1 relieved from duty as acting adjutant of the regiment, and Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf., is appointed adjutant in his stead.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (June 3, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect at the conclusion of the target practice of his company, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (June 2, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for eighteen days, to take effect on or before June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 27, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 24, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, commissary, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks. (May 27, D. Lakes.)

The following named officers of the 3d Infantry will proceed, via White Pass route, to the posts indicated after their respective names for duty as specified. 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to take charge of the steamer General Van Vleet; 2d Lieut. Carl C. Jones to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty as Q.M. at that post. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., will proceed, via White Pass route, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty as Q.M. at that post. (May 27, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty as Q.M. at that post. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect June 3, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (May 31, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

First Lieut. Constant Cordier, 4th Inf., is detailed for duty in the Army transport service, and will report for duty as quartermaster and commissary of the transport Wright, relieving 1st Lieut. John Randolph, 10th Inf. (April 25, Phil. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, Q.M., 7th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, for duty in connection with the construction of the military post at Fort William McKinley. (April 13, Phil. Div.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months, to take effect after his arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles Gerhard, 8th Inf. (June 8, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of New York at Peekskill, N.Y., from June 4 to July 3, 1904. (June 6, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., is relieved as a patient in the Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C., and will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 8, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, 11th Inf., acting inspector general, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station in Manila. (April 23, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., Fort Niobrara. (May 23, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Clifford Gage, 11th Inf., having reported his arrival in New York city, N.Y., will join his regiment. (June 8, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

So much of par. 1, S.O. 111, c.s., Dept. of Cal., as directs Capt. W. M. Fassett, 13th Inf., to proceed to Manila, P.I., on transport Sheridan, June 1, 1904, is revoked. (May 23, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCLYN.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, 14th Inf., from temporary duty at Cuartel de Espana, this city, and will proceed to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar. (May 2, Phil. Div.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for one month, to take effect after his arrival at Manila, is granted Capt. C. C. Ballou, 15th Inf., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., at the expiration of which leave Captain Ballou will return by the first transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and seven days, to take effect on or about June 23, 1904, is granted Chaplain J. Clemens, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks. (May 20, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Slocum, N.Y., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post. (June 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Stone, jr., 16th Inf., is granted leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1904. (May 31, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Neils Anderson, 19th Inf., will report to the C.O., First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (May 2, D. Luzon.)

Upon the arrival of Company M, 19th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Co. K, 19th Inf., will proceed by rail to target camp near American Lake, Wash., for their practice. Capt. Frederick G. Lawton and ten enlisted men Company M, 19th Inf., will remain at the target camp until further orders. (May 2, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 26, N. Div.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect July 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Love, jr., 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 27, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (May 27, D.D.)

The C.O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will send Co. B, 21st Inf., fully equipped, to Watertown, S.D., in time to participate with the militia of that State in its encampment which commences June 24, 1904, and continues for nine days. (May 26, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 28, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 25, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., Fort Lincoln. (May 25, D.D.)

Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 21st Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Lincoln. (May 24, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. CONSTANT.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 25th Inf., is further extended two months. (June 8, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (May 27, D. Lakes.)

Leave for five days is granted Major Jonas A. Emery, 27th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 8, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 5, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. L. O. Matthews, 28th Inf., Alcatraz Island. (May 23, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Harry A. Cooper, 28th Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, will report at department headquarters for special duty in connection with the construction of the protected target range on the Presidio reservation. (May 13, D. Cal.)

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and will proceed to San Juan, P.R., and report not later than July 1, 1904, for duty. (June 6, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Paul T. Brockmann, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas. (May 31, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John F. Madden, adjutant, 29th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 29th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Major A. A. Augur, 29th Inf., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, to take station. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect at the conclusion of the target practice of his company, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Waldron, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas. (June 3, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for one month, to take effect after his return from target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 25, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1904, is granted Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (May 25, D.M.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect May 30, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf. (May 25, D.T.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—Lieut. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Major Robert L. Howe, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (captain, 6th Cav.), is relieved from duty with the Porto Rico Regiment, to take effect June 30, 1904, and will then proceed to join his troop (1, 6th Cav.), at Fort Keogh, Mont. (June 6, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Robert M. Smith, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted to take effect June 7, 1904. (June 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Emil Speth, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (June 8, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. (May 23, N. Div.)

Second Lieut. Dolle M. Metcalf, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Binangonan de Lampon, Tayabas, for duty with the detachment of that company at Baier, Tayabas. (April 29, D. Luzon.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Colorado, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U.S.A., retired, will report at Denver, Colo., for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years. (June 4, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. George F. White, Q.M.; Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward M. Rhinke, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 1, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Oliver Smith, 60th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (June 23, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th Inf., is appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, May 31, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank R. Burgess, Co. G, 13th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (May 23, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, June 6, 1904, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted applicants for commissions. Detail: Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Capt. Irving W. Rand, M.D.; Capt. Harold B. Fluke, 25th Inf.; Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff. (May 26, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., on June 8, 1904, to examine into and report upon

the qualifications of Sergt. Rufus Walter, Co. E, 8th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf. (June 1, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 34th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Kearsley, 34th Inf.; Squadron Q.M. and C.S., 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on the 24 of June, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Carl J. Lehnhard, 3d Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. (May 27, D.D.)

A board of officers is hereby appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, June 1, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. James Wisner, Co. H, 26th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf.; Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, 26th Inf. (May 26, D.T.)

A board of officers is appointed to consider the establishment of a military post near Manila. Detail: Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, Deputy Q.M.G.; Major John M. Banister, surgeon; Capt. Harry Taylor, C.E.; First Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E. (April 13, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers will meet at Headquarters, Department of Luzon, to take into consideration whatever recommendation for brevets, medals of honor, and certificates of merit may be submitted, and to make such recommendations as shall seem merited. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., recorder. (April 13, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Capt. Edwin B. Winans, jr., 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Major Charles H. A. Brooke, 4th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S. Army. (May 23, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf.; Capt. Pegrum Whitworth, Q.M., 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Kenneth F. Williams, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 1st Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., June 3, to examine into the qualification of Q.M. Sergeant Dean Goewey, 1st Inf., and Private John Healy, Co. G, 1st Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., on June 9, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of First Sergeant Louis G. Huffman, 121st Co., Coast Artillery, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Henry W. Butner, A.C.; First Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, A.C.; Second Lieut. William H. Peek, A.C. (May 31, D.G.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. 1st Class William Grant, H.C.; 1st Sergt. Eli Liddstone, Co. B, 25th Inf.; Sergt. Frank J. Branigan, detachment Army service men, Q.M. Dept. (June 4, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the U.S.M.A., concurred in by the Secretary of War, so much of the sentence of G.C.M. in the case of Cadet Thomas N. Gimpelring, first class, as remains unexecuted on June 13, 1904, is remitted. (June 6, W.D.)

The resignation of Cadet Alfred L. P. Sands, third class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (June 7, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. E. N. Jones, U.S.A., Chief Q.M., Department of Mindanao, in an official communication to the Adjutant General, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, says: "Sir: Referring to reports of drills rendered in compliance with G.O. No. 30, headquarters Department of Mindanao, series of 1903, as regards the number of men in the different organizations throughout the department who are proficient in the pack drill, I have the honor to request that all company or troop commanders in the department be instructed to report the names of all men who are proficient in the pack drill in their company or troop; and also to report those who show a special aptness in packing. This would enable this office to fill many vacancies of packers in the future from discharged soldiers who are competent."

The following officers are selected to represent their respective regiment at the Department of Luzon Infantry Competition: Capt. Harry Taylor, C.E.; Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 30th Inf. (April 27, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers are detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Missouri, to be held near Nevada, Mo., from July 17 to 26, 1904: Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, retired; Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav. (June 6, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Peter Bartsch, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at San Juan, and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y. harbor, for duty. (May 21, D.P.R.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted J. M. Lawrence, veterinary surgeon, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 24, D. Cal.)

The following named officers are designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of 700 recruits to sail June 1, on the Sheridan for Manila: Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 15th Inf.; William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James B. Young, jr., 10th Inf.; Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav.; Howard L. Landers, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav. and Guy B. C. Hanna, A.C. Capt. Fassett and Lieutenants Young, Landers, Howard and Hanna will return to their stations by the first transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco. 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., upon the completion of the duty with recruits, will join his troop, at the station of which organization so much of his sentence by G.C.M. as directs that he be confined to the limits of the stations at which he may be serving for four months, will be carried out. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Sergt. William F. Pearson, 25th Battery, F.A., and Battalion Sergt. Major John M. True, 11th Inf., who have successfully passed the preliminary examination will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army on Sept. 1, 1904. (June 7, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Nagasaki May 19 for San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 13.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle June 6.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York May 22. To sail for San Juan, P.R., June 12.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 14 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 18. To sail for Manila July 1.

BURNER—At New York. To sail for San Juan, P.R., June 12.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila May 27.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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McCammon and Hagder, attorneys for Paymaster Biscoe, have filed with the Navy Department a brief in his behalf on appeal from the sentence of the Court Martial in his case. The grounds of this appeal are as follows: "1. It was impossible for the accused to secure a fair and impartial trial because of the prejudice of the convening and reviewing authorities. 2. The findings and sentence are contrary to the evidence and contrary to law. 3. The sentence imposed is excessive." Each of these points is argued at length. Speaking of the members of the Court Martial in the case, the brief says: "Every one of them knew that he must either fulfil the wishes of the commander-in-chief, whether right or wrong, or else submit to a torrent of abuse, such as that poured out by Admiral Evans upon Biscoe and his associates of the Nicholson court. Each one of them knew that because of the exalted position occupied by Admiral Evans, he would have to endure meekly any abuse that Admiral Evans might be pleased to utter and publish. Each one of them read the court-martial order in the case of Paymaster John W. Morse, which was published by Admiral Evans while Biscoe's trial was in progress, and knew from the violent expressions therein contained that the commander-in-chief could be appeased by nothing but the imposition of a heavy sentence on Biscoe. * * * Admiral Evans's disagreement with the finding and verdict of the court on the fourth charge (falsehood), shows the persistence of his hostility toward Mr. Biscoe, and shows that his vindictive spirit was only half satisfied by the sentence imposed. * * * We shall find convincing proof, not that the accused was of the charge, guilty, but that Rear Admiral Evans was unfit to discharge the duties of convening and reviewing authority and being swayed and governed by his personal likes and dislikes, seemed incapable of giving the slightest heed to the evidence or the merits of the case."

An English service paper announced a fortnight ago that a submarine boat had been ordered in the United States presumably for Russia. The steamer Fortuna recently sailed from New York nominally bound for Cork carrying what is supposed to be the Lake boat Protector. It appears to be more likely that she is designed more for the Japanese than for Russia.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.

PUNISHMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

With the best intentions in the world and with an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Service, naval officers from time to time propose certain changes in the regulations governing the discipline of ships, each one of which seems to the proposer, in the light of his experience, a specific for discontent and a prescription for a happy ship. It is not to be wondered at that the successful application of the principles of mathematics in other aspects of the naval profession should inculcate confidence in the possibilities of applied figuring when dealing with human nature, but fixed rules will fail when applied to the enlisted personnel of the ships of the Navy en masse and without consideration of the personal equation. The commanding officer of a vessel of war may confine a man on board ship by depriving him of his liberty or by further confining him in the brig, or in irons; he may deprive him of his rations, within limits, and impose extra work and duties; he may, through the machinery of the summary court-martial, and with the approval of the Department, inflict fines in the way of loss of pay. He has the immediate correctionary power of rebuke and admonition and these various disciplinary measures are exercised by subordinates to whom his authority may be delegated for the time being.

With all this—some may say because of all this, others in spite of all this—there is a marked difference in the attitude of officers toward the matter of discipline in the Navy, and a difference equally marked in the results obtained on different ships. It is probably true that the number of "happy" ships in the Navy has materially increased, and that within recent years, perhaps within recent months. It is true that there has been a cessation of complaint to a marked degree from enlisted men. Something of this improved situation is due to the fact of the increasing length of service of the large amount of new material that has come into the Navy since the Spanish War. The men are getting shaken down; they are getting to be professional sailors, and discipline is less irksome to them. But the major factor in the improved condition must be credited to the growth of the sentiment fostered by the higher authorities of the Navy, that the meritorious officer is he who secures the performance of duty with the least amount of friction, that a long punishment list is not an evidence of a commendable standard of discipline, and that it is the office of a commander to control the enlisted personnel with as much skill as he administers the details of the complicated mechanism placed under his charge. The increased appreciation of the value of the personal unit in naval warfare is due to the experience of the Spanish War and the keen intelligent application of those lessons then learned has made the conditions aboard the ships of our Navy far more tolerable than ever before in the history of seagoing. So far as material welfare and regulations intended for the equitable administration of an enlisted personnel and the uniformity of punishment for offences are concerned, there is little more to be done. The improvement that is to come will be in the way of the appreciation of the individual officer of the responsibility which rests upon him for just and reasonable official acts, for self-control as a pre-requisite for the control of men whose natural instincts and acumen are not less acute than his own.

An officer of the Army stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y., says: "Will you kindly warn the Army at large against a Cuban who represents himself to be an engineer on his way to the St. Louis Fair, and who has a few cigars which he brought over with him and which he will sell cheap? The cigars are made in New York and are a cheap fraud. The samples he gives out are, however, excellent. He has recently worked this post and Fort Niagara and will undoubtedly go to other posts. A note in your journal as to his methods may save other officers from being victimized."

REVISED INFANTRY DRILL.

We have been favored with the statement that follows of the changes, additions and omissions in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations just completed by the General Staff of the Army:

DEFINITIONS.

Facing distance is fourteen inches. Some of the rules and explanations are placed under General Principles.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Part 1. Add.—In close order the interval between men in a rank is four inches; the distance between ranks is forty inches in both line and column; the allowance for the front of a man is taken at about twenty-six inches, including the interval; the depth, about twelve inches; to secure uniformity of intervals between files when falling in and in alignments, each man places the palm of the left hand upon the hip, fingers pointing downward. In the first case the hand is dropped by the side when the man next on the left has his interval; in the second case, at the command front.

Par. 5 Add.—To hasten the execution of a movement begun in quick time, the command: 1. Double time. 2. March, may be given; only those units that have not completed the movement take up the double time.

Par. 6 Add.—Indifference in giving commands must be avoided as it leads to laxity of execution. Commands should be given with spirit at all times. Par. 17.—To revoke a preparatory command, or being at a halt to begin anew a movement improperly begun, the instructor commands: As you were, at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

New.—To stay the execution of a movement when marching, for the correction of errors, the instructor commands: 1. In place. 2. Halt, when all halt and stand fast. To resume the movement he commands: 1. Resume, 2. March.

EXTENDED ORDER.

The skirmish line on arrival at mid range (600 yards) contains about one man per yard of front. The skirmishers close in during the advance to mid range. The intervals between companies are closed by the insertion of supports. Companies are kept together and move as units as far as practicable.

For small commands, in which there is less danger of the line being pierced, it is not only allowable but preferable to extend with much greater intervals and to omit the closing in during the advance, the firing line, in such case, consisting of skirmishers at such interval as may be designated by the commander.

COMMANDS AND SIGNALS.—FIRE.

The use of the trumpet to give commands to a fraction of a line is prohibited. The use of the whistle is prohibited, except as signals for attention and cease firing. Some signals for scouts and others are introduced for the purpose of asking or transmitting information. In the rally large circles are described.

The commands for firing are the same in extended and close order. Volley firing is ordinarily limited to the defense and fire of position in the attack. In the latter case selected bodies of troops in the supports and reserve fire over the heads of men in the firing line when the latter is on ground enough lower than that occupied by the selected bodies to allow such fire to be used. Fire with counted cartridges is used principally in the attack, and from the time of opening fire until mid range is reached.

Fire at will is used by the defense at nearly all stages of the action; in the attack, from the beginning of mid range to the place selected for delivering the assault.

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.

Pieces are loaded prior to the extended formation. From that time until the end of the battle, or exercise, the pieces are or are supposed to be, kept loaded without formal command to that effect. In advancing to the attack, skirmishers lie down on being halted. Those who cannot see the objective rise to the kneeling or sitting position; and of these, those who can not see the objective rise to the standing position. Rapid fire, when the skirmishers are in line one deep, is delivered standing; two deep, kneeling and standing; three deep, lying down, kneeling and standing.

MOVEMENT.

A line of squads advances, halts, etc., by the same commands and in a similar manner as a company in close order. A line of skirmishers advances, halts, etc., by the same commands and in a similar manner as a squad in close order; skirmishers is substituted for squad in the commands. The advance by alternate portions of the line is, if possible, made at a run. The advance to the charge is made in double time; the charge taken up at about thirty yards from the enemy, is, if possible, made at a run, the men shouting.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Par. 22.—At rest and at ease, one foot is kept in place. Par. 26.—In eyes right, the head is turned to the right so as to bring the left eye in a line about two inches to the right of the center of the body.

Omit par. 10 and 15. Par. 18, 3 line, change "six" to "four." Par. 19 changed to conform to position of hand in par. 1.

27.—Right face is executed by turning on the right heel. Left face on the left heel. "To face in marching" and advance, turn on the ball of either foot and step off with the other foot in the new line of direction; to face in marching without gaining ground in the new direction, turn on the ball of either foot and mark time.

28.—About face for officers introduced under this par. 29.—Salute with the hand, the tip of the forefinger touches the forehead. Salute for officers introduced under this par.

30.—Setting up Exercises.—The following are retained. First, Second, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Exercises, which may be supplemented by those in authorized calisthenic manuals. The remaining exercises are omitted from the regulations. A new exercise is added to the above, viz.: 1. Lung exercise, 2. Inhale, 3. Exhale. At the command exercise, place the hands on the hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed back. Inhale: Inflate the lungs to full capacity, by short, successive inhalations through the nose. Exhale: Empty the lungs by a continuous exhalation through the mouth. Continue by repeating inhale, exhale.

STEPS AND MARCHINGS.

32.—16th line, change to: The instructor, when necessary, indicates the cadence, etc. 35.—Add distances of 100 and 180 yards are marked off on the drill ground, and non-commissioned officers and men practiced in keep-

ing correct cadence and length of pace, in both quick and double time.

53.—To halt the command is given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; place the foot in rear by the side of the other.

MARK TIME.

36.—At the command march, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot, bring up the foot in rear and continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot on line with the other.

The feet are raised about four inches from the ground and planted with the same energy as when advancing. To resume the full step: 1. Full step, 2. March.

37.—For short steps substitute half steps. Marching at half step, to resume the full step: 1. Full step, 2. March. Omit 40.

Side Step, 38.—Carry and plant the right foot ten inches to the right; bring the left foot beside it and continue the movement in cadence of quick time.

The march by the flank and to the rear, par. 130 and 131, are introduced here.

INSTRUCTION WITH ARMS.

112 (new).—If at an order the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command march, the three motions corresponding with the first three steps. Short movements such as side step, back step, etc., may be executed at a trail by prefacing the preparatory commands with the words, At trail: as, 1. At trail, right step, 2. March. The execution of the order begins when the halt is completed. In executing the order, allowing the piece to drop through the right hand to the ground, or other similar abuse of the rifle to produce effect in executing the manual, is prohibited. The instructor may require the men to count aloud in cadence with the motions: Being at right (left) shoulder arms: 1. Left (Right) shoulder, 2. Arms. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, back of hand to the right; at the same time grasp the butt with the left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (Two) Press down smartly on the butt raising the piece to a nearly vertical position, barrel to the front; carry and place the piece on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the left shoulder. (Three) Drop the right hand by the side. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Order, 2. Arms. Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (Two) Take the position of port arms. (Three) Take the next to last position in coming to the order. (Four) Complete the order.

Being at order arms: 1. Left shoulder, 2. Arms. Take the position of port arms. (Two) Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (Three) Drop the right hand by the side. Being at left shoulder: 1. Present, 2. Arms. Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock. (Two) Take the position of port arms. (Three) Take the position of present arms. Being at present arms: 1. Left shoulder, 2. Arms. Take the position of port arms. (Two) Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (Three) Drop the right hand by the side. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Port, 2. Arms. Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock and take the position of port arms. Being at port arms: 1. Left shoulder, 2. Arms. Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (Two) Drop the right hand by the side.

Being at order arms: 1. Fix Bayonet. Grasp tip of rod bayonet with thumb and forefinger of left hand, press in catch with tip of right forefinger, draw rod bayonet out to second stop; resume the order.

Being at left shoulder arms: 1. Charge, 2. Bayonet. Take the position of port arms. (Two) Take the position of charge bayonet. Being at charge bayonet: 1. Left shoulder, 2. Arms. Face to the front and at the same time take the position of port arms. (Two) Carry the piece with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to the butt. (Three) Drop the right hand by the side.

Being at order arms: 1. Fix, 2. Bayonet. Grasp tip of rod bayonet with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, press in catch with tip of right forefinger, force rod bayonet home; resume the order.

The rifle salute may be executed at order or trail arms. Being at port arms: 1. Open, 2. Chamber, 3. Close, 4. Chamber. At the second command turn the safety lock up and seize the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, turn the handle up, draw the bolt and glance at the chamber and magazine to see that they are empty. At the fourth command, close the bolt, turn the handle down, turn the safety lock to the "safe" and carry the right hand to the small of the stock.

SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

Omit par. 114, 117, 118.

Par. 115 and 119.—Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of discipline, control and order in quarters and camp, at drill, on the march and in battle.

180.—The squad proper consists of a corporal and seven privates.

119.—To form and size the squad the men are arranged according to height in column at facing distance. At the command march, the first man faces to the left; the second man places himself in the rear rank covering the first at a distance of forty inches; both place the left hand upon the hip, etc. Par. 120 (add).—The instructor then commands: Count off. At this command, all except the right file execute eyes right and beginning on the right the men in each rank count one, two, three, four; each man turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts. The instructor next commands: 1. Port, 2. Arms, 3. Open, 4. Chamber, 5. Close, 6. Chamber. In case the examination reveals the presence of cartridges, the soldier removes them without further instruction.

ALIGNMENTS.

121.—Being at a halt: 1. Two files from the right (left) three paces to the front, 2. March. The two files being aligned, the instructor commands: 1. Right (Left), 2. Dress, 3. Front. At the command dress the remaining files march to the front, etc.

Taking intervals, distances, etc., 153 to 156 introduced after par. 126. In taking intervals, after the men have faced, the leading man of each rank steps off; the other men step off in succession so as to follow the preceding man at four paces. At the command halt, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

Omit par. 128. See change made in 32. Omit 133. Par. 135, omit 3d line and part of 4th and substitute therefor: Each man steps off in a direction forty-five degrees to the right of his original front.

135.—At half step or marking time while obliquing,

the oblique march is resumed by the commands: 1. Full step, 2. March. Omit last line.

136.—In the oblique march, the guide is without indication, always on the side toward which the oblique is to be made. On resuming the direct march in line the guide is announced.

Being in line, to march in column of twos or files.

214.—These movements are used chiefly when the squad is part of a larger organization, as the company, to reduce the front in order to pass a defile; the original formation is resumed as soon as the defile is passed and in such manner as not to invert the numbers of the squad. 1. Right (Left) by twos, 2. March. At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, increasing the length of step if in march. At the command march, the two files on the left mark time till disengaged, when they oblique to the right in full step and follow the two files on the right at facing distance.

215.—Right (Left) by file, 2. March. At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, increasing the length of step if in march. At the command march, all files except the right mark time till successively disengaged, when they oblique to the right in full step and follow the preceding file at facing distance. Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed. Being in Column of Twos or Files, to Form Line to the Front.

219.—Left (Right) front into line, 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March. At the second command, the leading two files take the half step; the rear two at full step, oblique to the left till uncovered, move up abreast of the leading two files and take the half step. If in column of files, at the second command, the leading file takes the half step, the other files oblique to the left till uncovered, move up abreast the leading file and take the half step. At the fourth command, given as soon as the left file is on the line, the front rank takes the full step and is followed by the rear rank at its proper distance. Column of twos from column of files is formed in a similar manner; the word Twos precedes the commands.

TURNINGS.

To turn on fixed pivot: 140.—1. Squad right (left), 2. March, 3. Squad, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the second command, the pivot man marks time turn to the right in his place; the other front rank men by twice obliquing to the right, place themselves abreast the pivot and mark time. The rear rank does not turn as a rank, the men conform to the movement of the front rank, place themselves covering their file leaders at a distance of forty inches and mark time. The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position. The turn on fixed pivot is used in all formations from line into column and the reverse.

To turn on Moving Pivot: 141.—Marching in line: 1. Right (Left) turn, 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the second command the pivot man, who is the guide during the movement, faces to the right in marching and takes the half step; the other front rank men oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, execute a second right oblique and take the half step on arriving abreast of the pivot man. The rear rank advances and turns on the same ground and in the same manner as the front rank, maintaining the distance of forty inches. All take the full step at the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives in his new position. The movement is executed from a halt in the same manner. At the second command, the pivot man faces to the right as in marching and steps off, taking the half step after one full step in the new direction.

Right (Left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The pivot man makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes in obliquing.

The turn on moving pivot is used by subdivisions of a column in executing changes of direction.

THE ABOUT.

Add.—1. Squad right (left) about, 2. March, 3. Squad, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the second command, the front rank twice executes squad right; the man on the marching flank moves at full step and without pause to his position; the others mark time in the midway position until the man on the marching flank is abreast of them, and then execute the second squad right. The rear rank men move to their new positions by twice executing without pause what is prescribed for them in the turn on fixed pivot. The fourth command is given when the last man is in position. 100 Add.—Pieces provided with stacking swivel are never stacked with bayonet fixed. 101.—In stacking arms, the butt of the piece of rear rank man is advanced twenty-six inches and opposite the right of the interval. At the command arms, each odd number of the front rank carries the butt of his piece up and to the front with a circular motion, so as to avoid injuring the sight, and lowers the butt to the ground, to the right of and against his right toe. The stacks being made, the loose pieces are laid on by the even numbers of the front rank. 102.—Add unless care is taken by the odd number to carry the butt in the circular manner described there is danger that the front sight will be caught and bent by the rod bayonet of the piece of the even number on turning the piece to make or break the stack.

Omit 103, 104, 106. Positions kneeling and lying down are introduced here. Omit 70.

73, 75.—In kneeling and lying down both ranks execute what is prescribed for the front rank. In extended order the soldier kneels, lies down and returns to the kneeling and standing positions in the most convenient manner. Omit 98 and 98.

97.—In inspection arms, the fixing of bayonets is omitted; the inspector takes the piece, grasping it with his right hand just above the rear sight (the man dropping the hands by the sides), inspects it and with hand and piece in the same position as in receiving it, hands it back to the man, who takes it with the left hand at the balance, executes close chambers and order arms. Should the piece be inspected without handling the man closes chamber and executes order arms as soon as the inspector has passed the next man. The inspection of arms is from right to left, and the inspector examines the boxes as he passes in rear of the rank from left to right. Each box is closed as soon as inspected.

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.

146.—After fire is opened upon any designated objective the designation of objective is omitted from commands until it is desired to fire upon another objective; troops are trained to continue their fire upon the designated objective until designation is changed.

144.—When kneeling or lying down in close order the rear rank does not execute the loadings, aimings or firings. At the first preparatory command for firing, the squad being in line standing with pieces loaded, or supposed to be, both ranks take the position of load; the

cartridge box if worn is slipped to the hip and opened; at the command indicating the distance, the sights are adjusted; the cartridge box is closed and replaced after executing cease firing. The piece is always locked (turned to the "safe") after executing cease firing.

77.—To load. Being in line at order arms: 1. Squad, 2. Load. At the command load, each front rank man makes a half face to the right and plants the right foot so that the heel is about six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, the feet making with each other an angle of about seventy degrees; each rear rank man moves forward, plants his left toe near the right toe of his file leader and brings the right foot to its corresponding position as described for the front rank; the men of both ranks raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, muzzle at the height of the breast, turn the safety lock up and grasp the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. (Two) With the right hand turn and draw the bolt back, take a loaded clip and insert the end in the clip slots, place the thumb on the powder space of the top cartridge, the fingers extending around the piece and tips resting on the magazine floor plate, force the cartridges into the magazine by pressing down with the thumb, without removing the clip; place palm of the hand against the back of the bolt handle and thrust the bolt home with a quick motion, turning down the handle; turn the safety lock to the "safe" and carry the hand to the small of the stock. This position is designated for reference as that of load (standing).

78.—If kneeling, the position of the piece is similar, the left forearm resting on the left thigh. If lying down, the left hand steadies and supports the piece at the balance, the toe of the butt resting on the ground, the muzzle off the ground.

145.—To fire by volley. The pieces being loaded and in any position: 1. At (so many) yards, 2. At (such object), 3. Ready, 4. Aim, 5. Squad, 6. Fire. At the first command, if not already there, take the position of load and set the sight to the elevation designated; at the command ready, turn the safety lock to the "ready"; at the command aim, raise the piece with both hands and support the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder, right thumb across the stock inclined forward and diagonally to the left, barrel horizontal, left elbow well under the piece, right elbow as high as the shoulder; incline the head slightly forward and a little to the right, check against the stock, left eye closed, right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight so as to perceive the top of the front sight and object aimed at, second joint of forefinger resting lightly against the front of the trigger, but not pressing it. Each rear rank man aims through the interval to the right of his file leader and leans slightly forward to advance the muzzle of his piece beyond the front rank.

In aiming kneeling, the left elbow rests on the left knee, point of elbow in front of knee cap. In aiming lying down, raise the piece with both hands; rest on both elbows and press the butt firmly against the right shoulder. At the command fire, press the finger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, and without lowering or turning the piece.

To continue the firing: 1. Load, 2. Aim, 3. Squad, 4. Fire. Each command is executed as previously explained except load, which is executed by drawing back and thrusting home the bolt with the right hand, lowering the piece from the shoulder. Should the magazine become exhausted, load is executed with a new clip.

150.—To fire at will: 1. Fire at will, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. At (such object), 4. Commence firing. At the command commence firing, each man, independently of the others, comes to the ready, takes careful aim at the object, fires, loads, and continues the fire, aiming deliberately and conducting the fire with all the care required on the rifle range. Fire at will having been interrupted by the command cease firing can be resumed at the same range and objective by the command: Commence firing.

545.—To fire with counted cartridges: 1. Fire three (or other number) rounds, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. At (such object), 4. Commence firing. Executed as in the preceding paragraph with the exception that on completion of the prescribed number of rounds each soldier executes cease firing. Other rounds can be fired at the same range and objective by the command: 1. Fire two (or other number) rounds, 2. Commence firing.

546.—Rapid fire. This fire is used only when preparing for or resisting a charge. 1. Rapid fire, 2. Commence firing. The bayonets are fixed, the sights are set at point blank and the firing is executed as rapidly as consistent with effective aiming. Owing to the heat caused by the continued firing, the barrel of the piece and metal parts in front of the chamber soon become too hot for handling; care should then be exercised to confine handling to the wooden parts and the metal parts in rear of chamber.

149.—At the command: Cease firing, the firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load, those not loaded are loaded and all pieces locked. This is intended to interrupt the firing for the purpose of steadying the men, to change to another method of firing, or to retain the pieces loaded. Having executed cease firing: 1. Order, 2. Arms.

84.—To unload the pieces. Being in any position: Unload. All take the position of load, turn the safety lock up and alternately open and close bolt until all cartridges are ejected. After the last cartridge is ejected the bolt is closed by first thrusting it slightly forward to free it from the stud holding it in place when open, pressing the "follower" down and back to engage it under the bolt, and then thrusting the bolt home; the piece is locked. The cartridges are then picked up, cleaned and returned to the box or belt and the piece brought to the order.

The rifle can be used as a single loader by turning the magazine "off." The magazine can be filled in whole or in part while "off" by pressing cartridges singly down and back until they are properly in place. The use of the rifle as a single loader is, however, to be regarded as exceptional. The magazine when "on" can be filled in whole or in part without the use of the clip by pressing the cartridges down singly until held in place.

Omit 151, 152, 157 to 178, inclusive. Bayonet exercise to be placed in another manual of gymnastics or physical drill.

Extended Order.

The man in front of whom the corporal places himself (No. 2 of the front rank) is the center and the guide of the squad, and follows in the trail of the corporal at a distance of three paces. When the corporal does not wish the guide to follow him, he commands: Guide center and indicates the point of direction; if marching by the flank, he indicates the direction, or moving abreast of the leading file, conducts the march.

Before giving commands for increasing or diminishing intervals, or assembling, the corporal indicates the file who is to be the base. This indication may be made by placing himself three paces in front of such file, or by oral designation.

On halting, the corporal places himself three paces in rear of his squad if it is acting alone. When the squad is in a line of squads the corporal is three paces in front whether marching or at a halt, and if deployed as skirmishers he is the left skirmisher.

The deployment as skirmishers is made on the front rank man of the second file. The rear rank men place themselves on the alignment to the right of their file leaders, each when there is interval.

Par. 522.—Strike out "cadence" and substitute "gait." To halt, the commands are: 1. Skirmishers, 2. Halt. The squad in any formation can be deployed as skirmishers and moved in any direction by the corporal moving in the desired direction and commanding: 1. As skirmishers, 2. March; or, if practicable, the direction may be indicated in the preparatory command: 1. As skirmishers to the right (right front, rear, etc.) Number two front rank follows the corporal, or moves in the indicated direction; all others take their positions on the line, moving by the shortest route in the most expeditious manner.

Normal Attack.

The corporal selects some well defined object, as a tree, house or target that can be seen and recognized by all, distant about 1,300 yards. He then causes the squad to load, puts it in march, deploys it as skirmishers, places himself about three paces in front of the guide, and halts at 1,000 yards from the objective; other halts are made at every fifty yards until he reaches a point 200 yards from the objective. At each halt, the corporal halts in person and commands: 1. Skirmishers, 2. Halt. The skirmishers halt abreast of the corporal, who steps aside to clear the guide who has been following in his trace, falls back to his place in rear and gives the commands for firing: one round at the first four halts, two rounds at the next four halts and fire at will at the remaining halts until the last is reached when the rapid fire is delivered and the squad follows the corporal in the charge.

The advance is made in quick time until within 800 yards, when the double time is used. The company officer present frequently gives the execution of this drill to correct error; he sees that the men obey the restrictions against using cartridges unless specified in the command, lock pieces at completion of loading, adjust the sights at the designated elevation, aim carefully and fire deliberately.

The commands of the corporal at the first four halts are: 1. Fire one round, 2. At 1,000 (950, 900, 850) yards, 3. Commence firing, 4. Cease firing. At the next four halts they are similar; substituting two rounds for one round and changing the elevation to correspond with the range. At the next eight halts the first command is: Fire at will; at the last halt the command is: 1. Rapid fire, 2. Commence firing.

Instruction on Varied Ground.

When the squad is fairly proficient in the normal attack, two or more instructed soldiers are used to outline an enemy, furnished with blank cartridges and instructed to fire upon the skirmishers whenever they are passing over or occupying exposed ground. The company officer present posts these instructed men, takes the squad over the ground to be crossed, indicates the halting places, returns with the squad to the starting point 1,300 yards or more distant, and directs the corporal to make the attack. This is carried out in the same manner as before except that, the halts being made with a view to effective fire upon the objective, the distances passed over between halts are variable. The men are halted in the charge just before reaching the objective; or pass through the opposing line, each man passing to the right of the man in his front.

The Defense.

The instructor next causes the same drill to be repeated by two squads, both squads using blank cartridges and alternating in attack and defense. The squad acting on the defense so occupies a selected position as to be sheltered by natural cover, or constructs the necessary artificial cover. The other squad attacks and the squad acting on the defensive takes advantage of all favorable opportunities for delivering an effective fire upon the attacking squad; the men quickly rise from behind their cover sufficiently to see the objective and fire effectively; the corporal gives and the men use the proper elevation.

The different drills as outlined above, carried out on different portions of the available ground, and in different directions over the same ground, are continued until the recruit is sufficiently advanced to receive instruction in the School of the Company.

School of the Company.

Par. 179-180 are embodied in School of the Squad. Omit Par. 181, last two sentences in 182, and second and third paragraphs in 183.

In fifth and sixth paragraphs of 183, change to read as follows: At the formation of the company, the platoons, sections and squads are numbered consecutively from right to left; these designations are permanent and do not change when, by any movement, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, the additional designations right, left, when in line, leading, rear, when in column, are applied to platoons; right, center, left, when in line, leading, center, rear when in column, are applied to squads; the designation Corporal's squad may also be used; the center squad is the original left squad of the first platoon; the designations right, left, leading, rear, apply to the actual right or left, head or rear, in whatever direction the company is facing.

In Par. 184, the captain is three paces in front of the center of his company. Add: The quartermaster sergeant is posted according to his rank as a sergeant. If other sergeants or the cooks are present, they are distributed in the line of file closers. The artificer is assigned to a squad as if he were a private.

In Par. 185, add after officers in third line: When their instruction is not otherwise provided for by Army Regulations and General Orders, he requires the officers to study and recite these regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement; the non-commissioned officers, these movements up to and including the School of the Company, and the duties of guides in the School of the Battalion. The captain requires the lieutenants to act as instructors at drill sufficiently often to assure them opportunity to attain proficiency in command of a company. He also requires the sergeants to occasionally act as platoon commanders, and if time admits, he may require the sergeants to drill the company under his immediate supervision, non-commissioned officers acting as platoon commanders.

In Par. 186, substitute for the sergeants command count fours, the command: Count off. In 16th and following lines in School of the Company substitute for word "four" the word "squad," both in commands and explanations. Change 3d line page 68, to read: The company is then divided into platoons and sections, which with squads, are given their numerical designations.

Par. 187.—Change first four lines to read as follows: In all formations the men fall in at attention; at the order if under arms. 1st sergeant takes his position six paces in front of center. Add: The 1st sergeant commands: Report. Remaining in position at the order, the squad leaders in succession from the right salute and report: All present, or privates—absent.

The 1st sergeant does not return the salute of the squad leaders. The 1st sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder, commands: 1. Port, 2. Arms, 3. Open, 4. Chamber, 5. Close, 6. Chamber, 7. Order, 8. Arms, faces about, salutes the captain, reports: Sir, all present or accounted for; or, the names of the unauthorized absentees, and without command takes his post, passing around the right flank. The captain places himself twelve paces in front of the center of and facing the company, in time

*The principles of preparation of cover are found in the authorized Manual of Field Engineering.

to receive the report of the 1st sergeant, whose salute he returns.

Omit 7th to 10th line par. 189. Add: In column, whenever a subdivision is dressed, its chief after commanding front takes his post.

Par. 190.—Add: At command march the lieutenants move forward three paces, face to the center in marching and upon arriving opposite their posts, halt face to the front and dress to the right. In opening and closing ranks, guides, file closers, and rear rank men carry their pieces at a trail while changing their positions.

Par. 191.—Lieutenants face outward etc.; rear rank closes to forty inches, etc.

Par. 192.—Omit in 2d line "turnings" and add "loadings, taking intervals and distances, assemblies, stacks and takes arms." Add: In taking intervals and distances, unless otherwise directed, the right and left guides, at the first command, place themselves in the line of file closers, and, with them, take a distance four paces from the rear rank. In taking intervals, at the command march, the file closers face to the flank and step off with the files nearest them. In assembling, the guides and file closers resume their positions in line. 9th, 10th and 11th lines 192, placed in School of the Squad. 12th, 13th and 14th lines 192 omitted. 12th line 193, transferred to School of the Battalion Par. 238.

In Par. 194 after port arms add: 3. Open, 4. Chamber, 5. Close, 6. Chamber, 7. Dismissed.

New.—To turn on fixed pivot. Being in line at a halt: 1. Company right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the second command, the right guide stands fast; the right front rank man marks time turning to the right in his place; the other front rank men by twice obliquing to the right place themselves successively abreast of the pivot and mark time; the rear rank men in the right squad conform to the movements as in the School of the Squad; the men on their left advance three paces, then by twice obliquing to the right place themselves successively forty inches in rear of their file leaders and mark time. At the third command, the right guide places himself on the right of the front rank. The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position; the command halt may be given at any time after the movement begins, only those halt who are in the new position. All align themselves to the right without command. Being in march, the movement is executed by the same commands and in the same manner; the right guide halts and stands fast at the second command. In the turnings the guide on the pivot flank executes the manual with, and carries his piece in the same position as the men in ranks. This rule is general.

New.—To turn on moving pivot. Marching in line: 1. Right (left) turn, 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the second command, the right guide faces to the right in marching and takes the half step; the other front rank men oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, execute a second right oblique and take the half step when abreast of the right guide; the rear rank advances and turns on the same ground, and in the same manner as the front rank maintaining the distance of forty inches. All take the full step at the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives in his new position. Being at a halt, the movement is executed by the same commands and in the same manner. At the second command, the right guide faces to the right as in marching and steps off, taking the half step.

Right (left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The right guide makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes of direction in obliquing. (New). The turns on fixed and moving pivots are executed by platoons, sections, detachments, etc., in the same manner as by a company, substituting in the command their designation for company.

Substitute for 196 and 198: 1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or 3. Full step, 4. March. Each squad executes the right turn on fixed pivot. The right and left guides place themselves forty inches in front and rear, respectively, of the left file of the leading and rear squads; the file closers close to two paces, face to the right and maintain their relative positions.

New.—When necessary column of two may be marched from line to the right or left by the commands: 1. Two right (left), 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March. Executed according to the principles of the preceding paragraph. At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, which is maintained till line is reformed to the left by similar commands, or column of squads is formed as provided in Par. 214. This movement is not executed in double time. Omit last sentence 3d line, 8th, 9th and 10th lines, 16th and 17th lines Par. 197. Add: Privates and musicians, when in the line of file closers, conform to the movements prescribed for the latter. In the 14th line for "captain and guides" substitute "guides and file closers." In 15th line add after "practicable" the words "after the command march." Omit 3d, 4th and 5th lines Par. 199.

Change 200.—The front rank of the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot, and takes the full step, without command, as soon as the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot. The other ranks, without shortening the step, march squarely up to the turning point, execute the right turn on moving pivot on the same ground, and in the same manner as the leading rank. The guides and file closers conform to the movement. Column half right (left) is similarly executed, each rank making a right half turn on moving pivot.

Change 202.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Full step, column (right, half right, left or half left), 4. March. Omit Par. 203.

Change 204.—1. Squads right (left) about, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March. Each squad executes the about; the file closers face about and take their normal position in column.

Change 207.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). At the command march, each squad executes the turn on fixed pivot. If the line be formed toward the side of the file closers, they close into the flank of the column at the first command, and at the second command dart through the column.

Change 208.—At the command march, the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot; each rank takes the full step, without command, as soon as the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot, the leading guide places himself on the right of the squad. Each of the other squads moves forward until opposite its place in the new line when it changes direction as explained for the leading squad; the rear guide takes his place on the left when the rear squad arrives on the line. At the command halt, etc. The command front is given when all are aligned.

209.—In third line add after front "or flank" and omit in 4th line "when necessary."

210.—Omit last sentence.

211.—1. Squads right (left) about, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). Each squad executes the about; the file closers, etc.

212.—1. About, 2. Face, 3. Forward, 4. Guide (right or left), 5. March. The guides place themselves in the rear rank, now become the front rank; the file closers, etc. No other movement is executed until the line is faced to the original front.

213.—Omit. 214.—Omit all after file closers in 2d line, also 3d, 4th and 5th lines. After commands substitute "Executed by each squad. The guides take facing distance in front and rear of column."

215.—After commands substitute: Executed by each squad in succession. When the left file of the leading squad, etc.

216.—Add: A column of files changes direction by each

man making the change on the same ground as the leading man, all maintaining the full step.

217.—For "non-commissioned officers" substitute "file closers."

218-219.—This movement is always executed away from the file closers. 1. Squads, 2. Left (Right), front into line, 3. March, 4. Full step, 5. March. Executed by each squad. The guides distance of forty inches in front and rear of the column. When in column of files, the squads in rear successively form as explained for the leading one, the leading file of each taking the half step at forty inches from the corresponding file of the squad next in front; at the fifth command, all resume the full step. Column of twos is formed from column of files on the same principles, substituting twos for squads in the commands.

220.—In movements by platoons, each chief repeats such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by his platoon; the men execute the commands march and halt, if applying to their platoons, when given by the captain. Each chief gives the commands prescribed for him so as to insure the execution of the movement by his platoon at the proper time. These rules are general.

221 and 222.—1. Platoons right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). Executed by each platoon; the right front rank man of each platoon is the pivot. The left guide of the right platoon places himself on the left of his platoon as soon as practicable. At the first command, each chief of platoon cautions: Platoon right; and at the second command take his post two paces in front of the center of his platoon, passing around the right flank. At the third command, the right guide of each platoon places himself on the right of the pivot man of his platoon.

For 223, 222 and 223 substitute: The guide of the rear platoon preserves the trace, step, and a distance equal to the front of his platoon. When a company is formed in line of platoons in column of squads, the guides in the line of file closers take their new posts as soon as practicable; when platoons are about to unite in line or column of squads, guides at the center take their posts in the line of file closers. In column of platoons, the captain is three paces in front of the chief of the leading platoon. These rules are general.

227.—Marching in column of platoons, to change direction: 1. Column right (left), 2. March. At the first command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: Right turn. At the command march, the leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot; its chief commands: 1. Full step, 2. March, on completion of the turn. The rear platoon marches squarely up to the turning point and changes direction by command of its chief. Column half right (left) is similarly executed; each chief gives the preparatory commands, Right (left) half turn.

229.—1. Squads right (left) about, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). Each squad executes the about. If one platoon be smaller than the other the guide of the rear platoon regains the trace and distance on the march.

231.—For "second platoon" read "rear platoon."

232 and 233.—1. Platoons right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). Each platoon executes right turn on fixed pivot. At the second command, each chief of platoon takes his post in rear of his platoon, passing around the left flank.

234.—1. On right (left) into line, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt, 5. Front. The chief of the leading platoon commands: Right turn. The leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot. The command halt is given when the leading platoon has advanced company distance in the new direction; its chief commands: Right dress, and passes around the right flank to his post. The rear platoon marches straight to the front, changes direction by command of its chief when opposite the right of its place in line, and, when the right file has arrived on the line, is halted by its chief, who also commands: Right dress, and passes around the left flank to his post. The captain verifies the alignment and commands: Front.

235-236.—Omit. 237.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left).

Each platoon marches in column of squads to the right; each chief of platoon takes post on the left of his leading guide; the leading guide of the platoon on the flank announced is the guide of the company; the leading guide of the other platoon marches abreast of him and preserves the interval necessary to form front into line. The post of the captain is three paces in front of the line of leading guides and opposite the center of the interval between platoons. To form or march again in column of platoons: 1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left).

238.—Omit first part. Being in line of platoons in column of squads to form line to the front. 1. Platoons, 2. Right (left) front into line, 3. March, 4. Company, 5. Halt, 6. Front. Each platoon forms right front into line; each chief of platoon takes post in rear of his platoon, passing around the left flank. The command halt, is given when the leading squads have advanced company distance. If the movement is executed in double time, the captain commands: Guide left (right), after the command march.

239, 240, 242.—Omit. 243.—The command halt, is given when the leading squad has advanced company distance; each chief of platoon verifies the alignment of his platoon, commands: Front, and takes his post.

245.—The rate of marching is transferred to marches. In 7th and 8th lines page 92 omit "the rear rank, etc."

246.—4th and 5th lines omitted.

Add: A company may march at ease from route step, and the reverse.

248.—Transferred to General Principles.

Additional.—Single rank.

All movements in the School of the Company may be executed in single rank by the same commands and similar means as prescribed for double rank. Single rank is used only when the company is very small, and is limited entirely to movements in close order. The company, under all circumstances, is formed in double rank.

Marching in column of squads, to take single rank distance. 1. Single rank distance, 2. March.

At the command march, the front rank of the leading squad continues the march; the other ranks mark time and successively resume the full step when at a distance of ninety-two inches. The guides maintain the distance of forty inches in front and rear of the column.

If the files are not all complete in the squads, the captain, before giving the commands for single rank distance, causes them to be made complete by transferring surplus men to or from the file closers.

Marching in column of squads with single rank distance to form column of squads with double rank distance.

The original right squad being in front, the captain commands: 1. Double rank distance, 2. March, 3. Full step, 4. March. At the second command, the leading guide and rank mark time. The remaining ranks and rear guide close to forty inches and mark time. At the fourth command, all resume the full step. If the command double time is given, all take up the double time except the leading guide and rank who maintain the full step. Quick time is resumed by each rank when at the distance of forty inches from the preceding rank; the third and fourth commands are omitted.

Extended Order.

The commands for the extension of the company are, in general, applicable to a platoon or section when detached. The company in battalion is regularly extended in one echelon; the company acting alone, in three. The following rules and exercises, to be applied usually by the company drilling alone, presume the company to be an integral part of a battalion, thus allowing the company to drill in such formation as will ordinarily fall to its lot in battle.

Posts of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

In extended order the post of the captain, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of the company, and at such distance as best enables him to supervise and control; advancing, his post is six paces in front of the corporal of the center squad. He goes wherever his presence is most necessary, but returns to his regular post as soon as the emergency that calls him away has passed.

The post of a lieutenant, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of his platoon, three paces from the line of sergeants; advancing, it is in front of the center of his platoon on line with the captain. He varies from these positions as emergency requires, returning thereto as soon as the emergency has passed. To meet the varying conditions of fire action officers vary freely from their prescribed posts in rear of the line at a halt; they may find it advisable to remain on the line at the points where they have halted or to go and remain with different portions of the line during the halt.

The post of the first sergeant is in the line of sergeants, in rear of the base squad. Should the captain be called from his post in front of the base squad during the advance, the first sergeant takes such post in order that all may be constantly aware of the position of the base squad. On return of the captain the first sergeant drops back to his post in rear of the base squad.

The post of a sergeant is opposite the center of his section; three paces in rear of the rear rank when the squads are assembled, and the line of skirmishers when the squads are deployed. Sergeants not in command of sections are on the same line, in the same relative position as in close order. The post of the musicians is two paces to the left of the first sergeant at two paces interval unless otherwise directed by the captain. The post of a corporal when the squads are assembled, is three paces in front of the base file of his squad; when the squads are deployed he takes his place as left skirmisher of his squad. If his squad is detached he follows the principles of the School of the Squad.

If the company in extended order moves by the flank the captain and file closers move by the flank and maintain their relative positions as prescribed above. The base squad, unless otherwise designated, is the center squad.

When forming line of squads, if marching in double time, or in quick time and the command is double time, the base squad moves in quick time; the other squads move in double time, and take the quick time upon arriving upon the line. The captain gives the necessary commands for the guide.

Being in Column, to Form Line of Squads.

To the front: 1. Line of squads, right (left) front into line, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt. At the first command, the corporal of the leading squad cautions the squad, forward; if in march, continue the march; the other corporals caution their squads, right half turn. At the second command, the corporals leave their places in ranks to lead their squads; the leading squad is conducted to the front by its corporal; each of the other squads executes a right half turn, and, when opposite its place in line, a left half turn and moves forward taking its interval from the left. At the fourth command, those squads that have arrived on the line halt. The other squads continue and complete the movement in quick time. The captain may give an oblique direction to the line by pointing out an objective to the leader of the base squad.

The line of squads is formed with the center or other squad remaining on the line of advance by the commands: 1. Line of squads on (such) squad, 2. Rear squads right (left) front into line, 3. March, 4. Company, 5. Halt. Executed as in close order except that each corporal, as soon as uncovered, leads his squad to its proper place in line by the shortest route.

Marching in Line, to Form Line of Squads.

1. Line of squads on (such) squad, 2. March, 3. Company, 4. Halt. The base squad moves straight to the front if no other direction is indicated; the squads to the right of the base change direction half right, those to the left change direction half left; each makes a half change of direction and moves to the front when at its interval. The base squad halts at the fourth command; the others halt on arriving on the line. If the movement is made from a halt, the base squad stands fast; the others make a full change of direction, march away from the base, incline slightly to the rear, make a second change of direction when at the proper interval, and halt on the line.

To Deploy as Skirmishers.

Being in line of squads: 1. As skirmishers, 2. March. Executed by each squad, the corporals taking their places in the line of skirmishers. These commands may be given at any time after the commencement of the movement to form line of squads; the squads that have their intervals deploy at once, the others as soon as they gain their intervals.

To Deploy as Skirmishers From any Formation.

The company in any formation may be deployed as skirmishers facing in any desired direction by the commands: 1. As skirmishers on (such) squad, 2. By the right and left flanks (Forward), to the right, right front, rear, etc., 3. March, or, 3. Double time, 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center). The captain points out the desired direction, and alignment if the deployment is to be by the flank, to the corporal of the base squad. The corporal leads his squad in the indicated direction or places it upon the alignment. Each of the other corporals leads his squad by the most convenient route to its normal place in line and causes it to conform to the movements of the base squad. Each squad is deployed as skirmishers as soon as disengaged.

To Increase and Diminish Intervals.

Being in line of squads: 1. On (such) squad, to (so many) paces, extend (or close), 2. March. The squads open from or close toward the base squad. If marching, the movement is executed by two partial changes of direction; if at a halt, by two full changes. If at a halt, the base stands fast; if in march, the base continues in quick time or is halted, according as the movement is made in double or quick time. Being deployed as skirmishers: 1. On (such) squad, to (so many) paces, extend (or close), 2. March. The skirmishers to the right or left of number two front rank man of the base squad, extend from or close toward him.

The Assembly—The Rally.

The captain takes post where his company is to form, and signals or commands: 1. Assemble, 2. March. The skirmishers move promptly toward him and reform the company. To assemble by platoons: 1. Assemble by platoon, 2. March. At the first command the chiefs of platoons move quickly to the front of the squads on which the assembly is to be made and repeat the first command. At the second command, each platoon assembles in the manner prescribed for the company. To assemble by squad: 1. Assemble by squad, 2. March. Executed by each squad. To cause one or more squads to take certain formation, the captain designates the squads and gives the necessary instructions. Rally by company, platoon or squad is executed in the same manner as in the squad.

School of the Company.

The captain commands: Rally by company (platoon, squad.)

Firings.

To fire volleys by a subdivision of the company the captain commands: 1. Fire by platoon (section, squad), 2. (so many) volleys, indicates, when desirable, the range and objective, and adds: 3. Commence firing. Each subdivision executes the firing as if alone. The captain

may designate one or more squads to fire. A better method is to designate individual sharpshooters and allow them to fire at will.

Normal Attack.

The captain selects some well defined object as a house, tree, or target, that can be seen and recognized by all. He places the company in line of squads on arriving at the limit of effective artillery fire (on ordinary ground about twenty-five hundred yards) and moves forward in quick time. At twelve hundred yards he deploys the squads as skirmishers. He makes the first halt at one thousand yards and then every fifty yards until arriving at two hundred yards.

After each halt, to take up the advance, the captain moves forward to his position in front of the line and commands: Forward; the lieutenants move forward to their positions in front of the line and repeat the command. The sergeants are particularly charged to see that the skirmishers understand and obey the command. To halt the line, the captain commands halt and the lieutenants repeat the command; the skirmishers halt on the line of the company officers who then take their positions in rear of the line.

The quick time is continued to eight hundred yards, after which the double time is used. The skirmishers close in on the center as they advance so that at six hundred yards the line consists of about one skirmisher per yard. The chiefs of platoons designate the squad, or squads, to fire at each halt; the captain designates the platoon when but one platoon is to fire; the chiefs of platoon give the commands for the firing in both cases.

Squads and platoons are so designated as to distribute the expenditure of ammunition as uniformly as possible throughout the company.

At the first four halts one squad in each platoon fires one round; during the next four, two squads in each platoon fire two rounds; during the next four, one platoon fires at will; during the next four, the entire company fires at will. At the two hundred yard halt rapid fire is delivered as in School of the Squad.

To charge, the captain signals: Cease firing, and commands: 1. To the charge, 2. March. The men advance in double time. Having arrived at about thirty yards from the enemy's position, the captain commands: Charge. The men charge bayonets, quicken the pace, and advance upon the enemy. To insure cessation of fire, the lieutenants, when necessary, repeat the signal cease firing.

To advance by alternate platoons from any halt, the captain commands: First (second) platoon forward, Second (first) platoon commence firing. The second (first) platoon opens fire; the first (second) platoon moves forward at a run as soon as such fire is opened, halts about twenty-five yards in advance of the second (first) platoon and opens fire; the second (first) platoon then moves forward in a similar manner to about twenty-five yards in advance of the first (second) platoon, halts and opens fire; and so on until the captain directs the platoon in rear to halt on line with the preceding platoon. Each chief of platoon gives the commands for the advance, halt and fire of his platoon.

Instructions on Varied Ground.

The captain selects some objective or details a couple of instructed soldiers to outline the enemy. He extends, advances and conducts the attack, on the same general principles as before, but modified by consideration of the ground.

The captain sends out a few instructed men to act as scouts. On reaching a position, about one thousand yards from the enemy, that allows an effective fire and beyond which the scouts cannot advance unaided, they hold such position and await the arrival of the firing line which they join. Should the firing line find it necessary to open fire before reaching the line of scouts the latter shelter themselves by natural features from both fires and await the arrival of the firing line as before.

The halts are made in the same manner as before; the first, on the line of scouts. The captain orders each halt at such place as will allow an effective fire on the objective. The lieutenants move slightly forward or backward so that the skirmishers, when halting on the line established by the company officers, will be in a position that allows an effective fire.

The distance between halts now conforms to the ground. The number of men firing, and of cartridges fired, at the various halts, is fixed by the captain according to the circumstances of the action. The company acting alone is in three echelons; firing line, support and reserve. One platoon habitually forms the firing line; one section, the support; one section, the reserve.

This division of the company is varied according to circumstances. The captain, accompanied by the first sergeant and musicians, takes post at such central point as best enables him to supervise and control the action of the entire company. The support and reserve follow the firing line at about three and six hundred yards, respectively, in the early stages of the attack. The firing line attacks as described for a flank attack in conjunction with the direct attack of the firing line. The support follows the firing line at such distance as allows it to protect the flanks of the same and to pursue the enemy when the latter has been thrust out of his position. If the reserve is not used for a flank attack, the support gradually approaches the firing line and joins the same on one flank about six hundred yards from the enemy. The reserve, in this case, follows as described above for the support.

The Defense.

The principles governing a company acting on the defensive as an integral part of a larger organization, are the same as laid down in the School of the Squad. The captain causes the company to occupy that portion of the position assigned him and superintends the construction of the necessary artificial cover. The distance to all prominent objects in front are measured and a record of such measurements is furnished the platoon commander. Certain subdivisions may be designated to fire upon the enemy's supports and reserves. Otherwise, all fire is habitually directed upon the nearest enemy presenting a favorable target.

School of the Battalion.

Par. 250.—Captains repeat such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies; as, forward, squads right, etc.; the men execute the command march and halt, if applying to their companies, when given by the major; captains do not repeat the major's commands in executing the manual, nor those commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their companies, as, close in mass, etc. Each captain gives his commands so as to insure their execution by his company at the proper time, and in a tone loud enough to be readily heard by the men of his company, but avoids unnecessary loudness. In changing from line into column of squads and the reverse, and in facing or marching the column of squads to the rear, each captain moves to his proper place at double time, as soon as practicable after the preparatory command indicates to him his new position. In other movements requiring change of position, he moves in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the command march.

Par. 251.—When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution, by companies, of movements in the School of the Company, the major may cause such movements to be executed by prefixing, when necessary, Companies, to the commands therein prescribed; as, 1. Companies, 2. Right front into line, 3. March; 1. Companies, 2. Column right, 3. March, etc. By the designation "line of columns" is meant a line in which each company is in column of squads.

252. 2d Section.—When their instruction is not other-

wise provided for by Army Regulations and General Orders, the officers are assembled by the major for theoretical and practical instruction. 3d Section. Omit. 4th Section.—The major requires each captain to drill the battalion.

233. Changes to:—The movements explained herein are on the basis of a battalion of four companies; they may be executed by a battalion consisting of two or more companies, not exceeding six. Companies may be equalized by transferring men from the larger to the smaller. The companies are generally arranged from right to left, according to the rank of the captains present at the formation. When the battalion is composed of fractions of several regiments, the companies of each regiment are arranged as already explained; the fractions are then arranged in line from right to left according to the rank of the senior officer present in each, the senior on the right. The arrangement of companies may be varied by the major or higher commander. After the battalion is formed no cognizance is taken of the relative order of the companies.

In whatever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column, first company, second company, etc. Changes in the numerical designation of companies, necessitated by a new formation, take upon the completion of the movement, each captain announces the change to his company as follows: "A" company, fourth company; "B" company, third company; etc.

In giving commands or cautions, captains may prefix the proper letter designations of their companies; as, "A" company, halt; "B" company, squads right; etc.

The terms right and left apply to actual right or left as the line faces; if the about by squads be executed in line formations, the right company becomes the left company, the right center becomes the left center company, and the right wing becomes the left wing. Those companies to the right of the center in line, are, for reference, designated the right wing; those to the left, the left wing; when the number of companies is odd, the center company is part of the original right wing; when the number of companies is even, the left company of the right wing and the right company of the left wing are designated respectively right and left center companies. The designation center company, indicates the right center or the actual center company according as the number of companies is even or odd.

254.—The color guard consists of the two color sergeants who are the color bearers, and two experienced men selected by the colonel. The senior color sergeant carries the National Color; the junior color sergeant carries the Regimental Color. The Regimental Color when paraded, is always on the left of the National Color, in whatever direction the battalion faces. The colors are kept at the office or quarters of the colonel, and are escorted thereto and therefrom by the color guard, which is formed and marched in one rank, the color bearers in the center. The color guard, by command of the senior color sergeant, presents arms on receiving and parting with the colors, the color guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior member, placed as the right man of the guard.

At drills and ceremonies, excepting Escort of the Color, the color, if present, is received by the color company after its formation. The word color implies the National Color and includes the Regimental Color when both are present. The formation of the color company completed, the captain faces to the front; the color guard, conducted by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front at a distance of ten paces from the captain, who then faces about, brings the company to the present, faces to the front, salutes, again faces about and brings the company to the order. The color guard comes to the present and order at the command of the captain, and is then marched by the color sergeant directly to its post on the left of the color company.

The color company is the left company of the right wing; the color guard remains with it unless otherwise directed. In line, the color is between the inner guides of the right and left wings; the other members of the guard are in the line of file closer in rear of the color. In line of columns, the color guard, in one rank, is midway between the wings and on line with the captains. In column of companies, platoons, or sections, the color guard, in one rank, is midway between the wings and equidistant from the flanks of the columns. In column of squads, the color is between the wings, abreast of the guide of the color company, in front or rear of the file or files next the file closers; the other members of the guard retain their places in the line of file closers. If by movements of the battalion the color guard finds itself not between wings, it takes post there as soon as practicable.

255.—Except when otherwise specified, the posts of field and staff are as follows: The staff officers, except the adjutant, in order of rank from right to left, take post in all formations three paces in rear of the major; if but one staff officer is present, he takes post three paces to the rear and one pace to the right of the major.

In line . . . the non-commissioned staff officers, except the sergeant major, in the order of rank from right to left take post one pace apart, the juniors three paces to the right of and all in line with the front rank of the battalion. If the line faces to the rear, the non-commissioned staff officers face about individually and move up abreast of the front rank, keeping their relative positions; the adjutant and sergeant major, each in his own wing, move to their relative positions in rear of the line.

In line of columns, . . . the adjutant and sergeant major are abreast of the leading guides and six paces outside of the file closers or leading guide, each in his own wing; the other non-commissioned staff officers, in the same relative order as in line, are six paces in rear of the adjutant. If the line of columns faces to the rear, the adjutant, sergeant major and other non-commissioned staff officers face about and place themselves in the same relative positions as when facing to the former front, the adjutant and sergeant major abreast of the leading guides.

In column . . . the adjutant and sergeant major, each in his own wing, are on the side of the guide opposite and six paces from the head or rear of the column. The other non-commissioned staff officers, in order of rank from right to left, take post on a line equal to the front of the column, six paces in front of the captain of the leading company. When the column faces to the rear the non-commissioned staff officers face about individually and maintain their relative positions.

256. Add.—The field music, if present with the band, forms in rear of it. When united and the band is not present, it takes post and moves as prescribed for the band.

257. 1st Section.—5th line strike out "nearly" and insert therefor "a little more than." Add.—If dismounted, the adjutant accompanied by the sergeant major on his left, marches to the point described and posts the sergeant major. 2d Section.—5th line, strike out "each other" and substitute therefor "to the left (point of rest);" add after "arms" "so that their elbows are against the breasts of the right and left files of the base company when it is dressed; they are posted." 3d Section.—4th line strike out "guides, etc.," and insert "point of rest so that each is opposite the proper flank of his company when it is dressed; the left guide places himself about five paces on the line; the left guide of the preceding company." 4th Section.—1st line, etc., substitute "When about one pace from the line, the center company is halted by the captain who places himself facing to the front so that when dressing he is on the left of the file of the company at the post of the left guide in line; he then dresses the company, etc." 5th line, strike out "respectively" and "and right." 8th line, strike out "near the line."

258.—Strike out 1st section and insert. When approaching a line, a company is halted by its captain when about one pace in rear of the line of guides. Guides in front marking the line in alignments and in successive formations including the formation of the battalion stand at the order. When companies are to be aligned, captains place themselves on that flank toward which the dress is to be made as follows: In line, at the post of the guide and facing the front. In column, two paces from the guide, in prolongation of and facing toward the line.

259.—1st line, After "battalion" substitute "except for ceremonies, a non-commissioned officer in command of his company takes the positions prescribed for the captain." 2d Section, 2d line, after "himself" substitute "three paces from its right flank and three paces to the front, facing to the left, and when all the companies are dressed commands," etc. 4th Section, 2d line, strike out "staff and"; 3d line after "staff" read "officers take their posts and draw sabers."

5th Section, The adjutant . . . parallel and three paces in front of the line of captains to the center, turns to the right, halts midway, etc. 7th Section. The adjutant turns about and takes his post by the gait and path as described above, provided the battalion is not placed in march; if placed in march, he moves on the shortest line.

Par. 261.—3d line, after "posted" read "facing the point of rest." Omit par 262. See par. 253 amended.

Par. 263.—Omit 1st line "the major goes to the right of the battalion." Omit from 6th to 13th line and substitute "The lieutenants, right and left guides, and the file closers, of each company, take posts as at the command open ranks in the School of the Company. The adjutant aligns the right and left guides and then places himself facing to the left, in line with the captains, three paces from the right flank. At the command march, the captains carry saber and dress to the right; lieutenants of companies place themselves on the line of captains opposite their posts in line and dress to the right; all officers turn their head and eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified; they bring their sabers to the order at the command front. The non-commissioned staff if present, and the front rank dress to the right; the men in the rear rank step back a few inches in rear of the line marked by the guides, halt, and dress on the right guides, who align the men in their respective companies."

The guides who mark the line of the rear rank remain in their positions, after the alignment by the adjutant, until the command front. The adjutant verifies the alignment of the officers, both ranks and file closers; the last are aligned on the left file, etc., the adjutant then takes post, facing to the front, three paces to the right of the front rank, in line with the officers. The command front is given by the major when the adjutant takes his post; the guides and drum major then return to their posts in line. Omit, "The major verifies," etc.; also "and the major takes post," etc.; also "should the battalion have wheeled," etc.

Par. 264.—Substitute, "Each company closes rank as prescribed in the School of the Company; the two members of the color guard close with the file closers; the band closes ranks."

Par. 265.—Substitute, "The battalion executes the halt, rests, steps, manual of arms with closed or open ranks, loadings and firings, resumes attention, kneels, lies down, rises, stacks and takes arms, as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, substituting in the commands battalion for squad." Add 3d to 6th lines to Par. 266.

Par. 267.—5th, 6th and 7th lines, substitute, 1. "A" (B or such) company, 2. At (so many) yards, 3. At (such object), 4. Ready, 5. Aim, 6. Company, 7. Fire, 8. Load. Omit paragraphs 268 and 269.

Par. 270.—2d and 3d line, substitute, "The color guard escorts the color to the office or quarters of the colonel. Each captain marches his company to its parade ground and dismisses it."

Par. 271.—After "Guide center" add "(left or right)"; in 3d line add after "center," "(left guide of left, right guide of the right)" and omit "center" before "guide." Omit 9th line.

Par. 272.—After "center" add "(left or right)"; after "according" substitute, "to the position of their companies."

Par. 274.—Add "In line, or in column or squads, if each captain is careful to keep step with the base or leading company and then requires his company to keep in step with him, the battalion will easily retain the step."

Par. 276.—1. Squads right (left) about, 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide center (right or left).

Par. 277.—Omit "1. Battalion"; also "or if in march," etc., add "No other movement is executed until the battalion is again faced to the original front."

Par. 278.—After "1. Forward, 2. March," add, 3. Guide center (right or left).

Par. 282.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March. In last line for "seventy-two" substitute "seventy-four." Par. 283, omit 4th, 5th, 10th and 11th lines. Par. 284, omit all.

Par. 287.—1 Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide center (right or left).

Par. 288, substitute: (a) In all successive formations into line, the guides of the company first to arrive are posted on the line, opposite the right and left files of the company and facing toward the point of rest. These guides are posted by either the adjutant or sergeant major, according to which is nearest the head of the column or the point of rest.

(b) In formations from a halt, the guides are posted at the preparatory command indicating the direction in which the line is to extend; if marching, they hasten toward their positions at the preparatory command, and are posted at the command march.

(c) In the formations on right (left) into line from column of companies, the first guide is posted right paces to the right (left) of the leading company. When executed from column of squads, the guides are posted eight paces from the right (left) flank of the leading company excluding the file closers; the guide at the point of rest being posted opposite the front rank of the rear squad. This distance of eight paces may be increased when desired.

(d) In the formations front into line from column of companies, the guides are posted against the leading company. When executed from column to squads, the guide at the point of rest is posted five paces to the front and five paces to the right or left of the front rank of the leading squad of the leading company. This distance of five paces may be increased when desired.

(e) In the deployments, the guides are posted against the leading company.

(f) The line is prolonged as in forming the battalion; the guides are assured by the adjutant or sergeant major nearest the point of rest, or by both if the formation be central.

(g) Companies are halted one pace from the line of guides, and immediately dressed up to them toward the point of rest.

(h) When the principles of successive formations are well understood by the guides, they may be required to post themselves.

(i) The major commands: 1. Guides, 2. Posts, at the completion of all successive formations into line.

(k) In successive formations, should the major desire to commence firing pending the completion of the movement, he instructs the captains as to the kind of fire; the adjutant or sergeant major at the head of the column cautions the guides not to take post marking the line.

(l) After a company has moved up to its guides at the command dress, the file opposite the guide nearest

the point of rest stands fast and the company is not moved to the right or left for the correction of an error of interval unless the major so directs.

(m) When a company in line is advancing toward the line of guides, the front rank man on the indicated flank acts as guide and directs his march on the guide of his company posted nearest the point of rest.

Par. 289.—At the first command the captain of the leading company commands squads right, he repeats the command march and marches his company to the line with guide right. Each captain of the following companies commands forward at the preparatory command of the major, halts when opposite the point where the right of his company will rest in line; when the front rank of the rear squad is abreast of him, he marches his company in line to the right, and conducts it to the line with guide right. If marching, the captains of companies in rear of the first omit the command forward.

Par. 290.—At the first command, each captain commands forward, column right. At the command march, each company executes column right. Each captain halts when opposite the point where the left of his company will rest on the line. The captain of the first company, when the front rank of the rear squad of his company is abreast of him, forms line to the left. Each of the other captains, when the front rank of the rear squad of his company is abreast of him, marches his company in line to the left and conducts it to the line with guide right. If in march, the captains omit the command forward.

Omit paragraphs 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 and 297. New paragraph.—"When necessary to uncover the head of the following company, file closers close on the rear rank and retake distance after their company has marched a few paces in the new direction." This rule is general.

The remainder of this article will appear next week.

WISCONSIN.

Major Charles G. Woodward, Art. Corps., U.S.A., has made an interesting inspection report on the Wisconsin National Guard, from which we make the following extracts:

"General appearance: While this was very good, many instances of men unshaven and with shoes not properly cleaned were observed. In some companies the collar of the blue shirt was turned up, and in others some enlisted men appeared with the collar turned down. Practice is required in making the blanket-roll and securing the ends so that it may rest properly on the shoulder and not interfere seriously with the movement of the arms in handling the rifle. Many of the blanket-bags were not properly adjusted, and in the matter of unslinging blanket-bags and blanket-rolls, greater uniformity should be exacted.

"Arms, when presented for inspection, should be clean. In some companies they were so; in others, they were not. Heavy oils, whether used on the polished steel or in the hinges or grooves, are unnecessary and harmful.

"The practice of bringing the rifle to an 'order' without properly lowering them to the ground, which was specially noticeable in several companies of the 1st Regiment and in some companies of the 3d Regiment, is in disregard of the Drill Regulations and is hurtful to the piece. In all companies, the equipment, while worn, is serviceable. In all companies, the haversacks, blanket-bags and cartridge-belts, and in many, the leggings, were badly soiled and in need of scrubbing with soap and water. Many of the blouses are greasy stained on the shoulder from contact with oily rifles. Many campaign hats are very much worn and rapidly approaching the unserviceable stage. The detail of a company clerk to take care of books and to do the necessary paper work under the supervision of the Captain and 1st Sergeant would be found to fill all requirements and give much better results than are attained at the present time.

"Much attention is being given to the care of property in nearly all the organizations. All companies should be provided with shelter halves, field ranges, and camp and kitchen utensils. Every company inspected had in store 1,000 rounds of multi-ball cartridges and, at the least, 1,000 rounds of service ammunition.

"Viewed as a drill, the setting-up exercises were good. As setting-up is not given to perfecting the motions so as to obtain the best physical results therefrom; too much attention being given to having them performed in cadence. In none of the companies has there been sufficient instruction in the School of the Soldier. Many of the non-commissioned officers, when turned out with squads, were completely at sea and none were able to drill their squads properly in all the movements laid down in the drill regulations. This was partly due to the lack of opportunity afforded the N.C.O. by company commanders. The company drills were uniformly excellent and very good.

"The firings and the manual of arms, with the exception of a few companies, were not well executed. Officers commanding the companies at firing, were frequently not properly posted, the position of the men in the ranks was not accurate, and the firing of volleys at absurd ranges and of rapid firing at equally impossible distances were the rule and not the exception. The mechanical execution of volley firing was generally all that could be desired, the head work was generally faulty."

In conclusion Major Woodward says: "These comments and criticism, it will be observed, are all about small irregularities and neglects. No large ones were observed. I believe that the organized militia of the State of Wisconsin could, at a few hours' notice, make the field fully equipped for service, foreign or domestic."

"The excellent condition in which the Quartermaster and Ordnance depots at Camp Douglas are maintained, the quantity of stores on hand in reserve, the care with which they are stored, marked and made available for immediate issue, insure a ready supply for all organizations in the State within twelve hours, and reflect great credit on the officer who is charged with this work and who has brought the system now employed to such perfection.

"The marked courtesy and attention which, as inspecting officer, was shown to me by every officer in the State with whom duty brought me in contact, the interest and enthusiasm which everyone connected with National Guard displays in his particular work, and the evident desire of all to do away with gallery methods and to bring their organization to the solid basis of efficiency, have impressed me most favorably."

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commander of the Naval Militia of New York, made his annual inspection of the 1st Naval Battalion aboard the U.S.S. New Hampshire, on June 3, and complimented the officers and men on their efforts. They could not, he said, be too well prepared to meet any contingency that might arise. 300 officers and men of the battalion were present, under command of Comdr. W. B. Franklin.

It is estimated that forty-five States will be represented at Fort Riley in the competition for the National Trophy, and it is the purpose of the War Department to arrange the shoot so that it will add to the interest in military marksmanship, which is already assuming the proportions of a national sport.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AS HE IS.

One of the incidental, but really important facts of the Chinese Relief Expedition of 1900, was that it afforded for the first time, a comparison of American soldiers with those of the great European armies in actual field operations. In that expedition United States troops were in co-operation with those of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy and Japan, and it is only repeating the common opinion of experts to say that in the operations of the campaign, the Americans proved themselves at least equal to the best of the foreigners in all that makes for soldierly excellence. Many distinguished European officers have gone still further and declared that the American troops were in various respects far superior to all others engaged, and it is morally certain that since that particular campaign the American soldier has risen greatly in the estimation of Old World critics. Among those who saw the allied forces march through the Forbidden City in Peking, was Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, a famous English traveler who, in his interesting work, "China and the Allies," drew the following comparison between the American and German contingents: "The American soldiers were most enthusiastically cheered by the Allies, and they deserved it, for, indeed, they had done excellent work in the campaign. On this particular occasion, when one could contrast and compare other nationalities, one was specially struck by the individually intelligent appearance of the men and by the matter-of-fact mien of the line officers. They presented quite as good a military appearance as the soldiers of any other nation. The German contingent came next. Splendid men, tall, heavy, machine-like, and all so exactly alike in height, build and shape that they seemed made in the same mould. The contrast between them and the natural, easy-going Americans was great, their extraordinary parade march—as unnatural a way of locomotion as was ever invented—causing much merriment among the less perfectly drilled soldiers of other nations. * * * The American soldier is the type, with some slight improvement, of the soldier of the future. He is a general and a tactician in himself. He possesses a great deal of dash and courage, much unconscious perception and natural intelligence. He did wonders in the Chinese campaign, and were he to possess a stronger physique and a healthier constitution, both of which he does much toward ruining, he would be the best soldier in the world."

As Mr. Landor's remark concerning the physique and constitution of United States troops suggests, his estimate of the American soldier was based largely upon his observations during the China campaign. Since then, however, he has had opportunities for further and more extended study, and in an article on "The American Soldier As He Is," in the North American Review, speaking from long experience in the Philippines, he not only repeats his former statements, but adds that with the many sensible improvements recently effected in the United States Army, "for fighting purposes the American soldier is as perfect as he can be made under existing circumstances." Mr. Landor, speaking as one who is "neither an American citizen nor a military man," but as a traveler who has made a careful and impartial study of conditions in the Philippines, sharply rebukes the "fireside critics" here in the United States who have maligned the officers and men of the United States Army. There have been abuses of course—"an exaggerated few," says Mr. Landor, who makes no attempt to condone them, but as he adds, "it is all very easy for people who sit at home, thousands of miles from where the bullets fly, to grow hysterical over this or over that, and to condemn those who, at the risk of their lives endure hardships in the service of their country." Of the American Army officer, Mr. Landor says: "I have had the honor of meeting a great number of American officers, both during the Chinese war and in various parts of the Philippine Archipelago, and I was in most cases struck by the morally magnificent type of men who lead the American Army—fair, open-minded, business-like, hard-working officers, combining patience in tedious plodding through excessive office work with pluck and dash and, above all, tact and accurate judgment when in the field. It is not to be regretted that the American officer lacks the overwhelming love for wearing apparel which characterizes military men of many European armies, and his simplicity of clothing is, indeed, well matched by his easy, manly, sensible manner. There is no superfluity of gold braiding, no idiotic monocle deforming one section of the face and impeding the sight, no exaggerated sword dangling noisily upon the ground, no swagger worth noticing, but when it comes to doing the actual work of a warrior, although it is accomplished with no show and no pomp, it is done well, very well. Such men as those who hail from West Point have, of course, acquired polish of manner, and are, in a way, possibly superior, owing to the perfect military training they have undergone; but one cannot help being impressed in the American Army by the remarkable, natural, gentlemanly manner even of those many officers who have risen from the ranks. This is particularly noticeable to any one who is familiar with a similar class of men in European armies, and is due, I think, to the fact that, taken personally, the American soldier is vastly the superior of the two in intelligence, and that although often but self-taught, he is ever so much better educated than the average soldier of other countries."

The simplicity of the life of the Army officer in the

Philippines greatly impressed Mr. Landor, who found it strangely in contrast with that of the officers of European armies. He says: "The modest way in which I saw American Army officers live in the Philippines could not but be admired. The regimental mess was generally of the simplest description, absolutely devoid of even the remotest suspicion of luxury; in fact, in many of the messes one had to sit on empty packing cases, as chairs were scarce, if there were any at all; while such articles as silver plate upon the table were luxuries not even dreamt of. The food was of the most humble kind, and perhaps in this line national sentiment often took the place of climatic precautions. Bacon played an important part in the diet, with abundant helpings of Boston beans and liquified canned tomatoes, with some occasional but often unrecognizable pie to follow, the whole washed down with boiled water."

"The American officer in the Philippines is in many of the more inaccessible posts, often overworked to an unnecessary degree. I have known of one officer who filled no less than fourteen different posts, and, considering the amount of paper work which is demanded of American officers, it is not surprising that that officer, after some years of strain, broke down. It was, nevertheless, most interesting to note how, under the stress of circumstances, an American officer, besides being a splendid soldier, can be switched on to do outside work of the most varied kinds. Some of the most practical Provincial Civil Governors I had the pleasure of meeting in the Philippines were detailed from among Army officers; and, indeed, on going about, one had to come to the conclusion that Army officers could turn their hand, and generally successfully, to almost anything. Several of the Government Bureaus in Manila were in charge of Army men, and such matters as temporarily running farms and schools seemed to make a pleasant change in the usual routine of daily military work."

There is one side of Army life in the Philippines—a bright and beautiful and ennobling side—which civilian travelers, both American and foreign, have never appreciated at its true value as a civilizing influence, and that is the presence and example of the large number of gentle, refined American women, the wives of Army officers, who have courageously accompanied their husbands to that remote part of the world and uncomplainingly shared all the hardships of garrison life under conditions with which they were unfamiliar. Our Government, almost from the first, encouraged officers assigned to the Philippines to take their wives with them, and the wisdom of that policy has been justified a thousandfold. The fortitude, cheeriness and real heroism with which those noble women have borne their part in the great project of Americanizing the Philippines, add enduring lustre to the achievements of the United States Army in those islands, and Mr. Landor gives just recognition to their work in the following discriminating tribute. "Perhaps one word of admiration is also due to those plucky and faithful ladies, the wives of American officers, who not only follow their husbands to outlandish countries, but brave by their side the dangers of a tropical climate, far away from all the most cherished minor pleasures of feminine taste. They were, indeed, a ray of sunshine in the otherwise monotonous social existence of some of the more remote camps in the Philippines, and with the incessant thoughtful charm and unconventional brightness so typical of American ladies, they were indeed a boon to their lucky husbands, as well as the respected idols of the entire camp. A tropical climate such as that of the Philippines is most disastrous to the looks and the general health of white ladies; but these self-sacrificing American women, strong-willed and ever alive to their duties, endured it all with a courage which one could not but thoroughly appreciate."

Turning to the private soldier of the United States Army, Mr. Landor warns foreign military critics against the fallacious notion that he is undisciplined as compared with the soldiers of various European armies. The German is perhaps the most perfectly drilled soldier in the world, but it takes more than mere drill to make discipline, and besides that, as Mr. Landor points out, discipline, carried to an immoderate degree, is detrimental rather than helpful in producing an efficient fighter. It is the development, not the suppression, of individual intelligence that counts for victory. "When one takes the trouble to examine the average type of American soldier," says Mr. Landor, "it is rather interesting to note what a well behaved, honorable man he is. He ever combines with all his fighting instincts, which are developed to an intense degree, a remarkably good business head and an eye to improving himself in the world. Many a discharged soldier I met in the Philippines had forfeited his free passage back to the States in order to start farming or trading; and a number, I was glad to see, were quite successful in their efforts. Others, the more reckless, those who wished to make a fortune in a week, but did not, had taken to mining; but these, with few exceptions, were less desirable. Then again, others had started bookstores, shops, saloons, anything at which money was to be made. The American private soldier is intelligently simple in his ways, ever full of resource, quick and shrewd, unbouedly good-natured, and possibly he is, of the soldiers of various nationalities who have come under my observation, the most humane of all. Yes, indeed, behind a roughness of speech which is almost startling, a heart of gold is to be found in most American soldiers. I have seen men in the field, on more than one occasion, whom, from outward appearances,

one would put down as perfect brutes, gentle and considerate—almost as gentle as women—toward wounded comrades or fallen enemies. The American soldier has a blunt code of honor of his own, devoid of conventionalities, but with some sound gentlemanly principles in it. Contrary to what many people believe, the American soldier is not generally disliked by the natives in the Philippines. Taking things all around, I think the average native has a great respect for the American soldier, and, certainly, in a more intensified degree, for the American officer."

In the China campaign the American soldier was before the world for inspection and comparison. The judgment of the Old World experts was that he was fit to rank with the best. In the Philippines he has been on trial, under still more exacting conditions, as a fighter, as an administrator and as a pioneer of civilization. There, as everywhere else, he has responded to every test, fulfilled every requirement and proved himself a worthy exemplar of loyalty, self-sacrifice and devotion to the highest ideals of manly duty. There are critics here at home who, viewing his achievements from afar, are yet reluctant to do him full justice, but intelligent foreign observers, of whom Mr. Landor is a type, have already pronounced their judgment, and it is unanimously in his favor.

Col. A. W. Vogdes, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is the only officer who has thus far applied for retirement with advanced rank under the provision of the act of April 23, 1904, permitting such retirement to officers now on the active list of the Army who served with credit in the Civil War and have reached the age of sixty-two years. The unwillingness of others to apply for retirement is without doubt largely due to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, published last week, that those officers retired with advanced grade cannot receive the pay of the higher grade until their recess appointments have been confirmed by the Senate. Much surprise has been expressed at this decision in view of a finding of the Court of Claims, to the effect that "rank carries pay." It is held that the advanced grades created by the act of April 23 are as much a part and parcel of Army promotion as any others, such, for example, as the advance in grade for officers of the Medical Department of five years service, or for officers of the Ordnance Department after fourteen years. War Department officials are much displeased with the decision of the Assistant Comptroller. Retired officers affected by the decision have placed their case in the hands of Col. W. W. Dudley, a prominent attorney in Washington, who has prepared a brief for presentation to the Comptroller asking that he reconsider his decision. There is also a movement to call upon the Attorney General of the United States to give an opinion on the basic question as to whether or not the act of April 23, 1904, created vacancies during the recess of Congress to which those officers of the retired list who are benefited by the act could be promoted. It is understood that Comptroller Tracewell, who has not yet personally acted in the case, has agreed to give it his personal consideration in the event of a holding by the Attorney General that vacancies were created, with a view to reversing the holding of the Assistant Comptroller which now, of course, stands. Colonel Dudley will submit his brief early next week.

It was brought out in the evidence before the Missouri Court of Inquiry that in the course of an experiment with an English gun, conducted while a strong breeze was blowing directly into the muzzle, it proved impossible to ignite the powder by the heat of the gas issuing from the gun. The experiment was for the purpose of finding out whether there was any danger while loading the gun that the heat of the flare-back might ignite the powder. Previously it had been noticed that the hair on the men's hands had been singed by the flame and the skin somewhat scorched. What was not known, however, was whether this heat was sufficiently intense and sufficiently lasting to ignite the powder. This was the experiment: A necklace of strips of smokeless powder cordite was draped around the breech of the gun and so arranged that the strips overlapped the plug and were therefore directly in the flame when it came out of the breech. A snub of cordite was also put on the end of a stick and a man ordered to put this in the screw box the moment the plug was open.

Officially and unofficially Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has already received twenty-five applications from officers throughout the Navy for assignment to ordnance duty. Admiral Converse, however, will make no selections for the present. Many of the applicants are now on duty with the North Atlantic fleet which is in foreign waters, and it is probable that few additional assignments to ordnance will be made before fall. The large number of applications received shows, however, very clearly that the bureau will have no difficulty in executing its plans to relieve the scarcity of ordnance officers in the Navy by assigning them to shore duty for two years at a time, that they may be given the opportunity for special study, experimenting and investigation. The plan, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, provides that these officers may be selected for duty in the bureau, at the proving grounds and at the naval gun factory, or wherever the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance may desire to assign them.

ARMY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, this week finally approved the General Order on Army military instructions prepared by the General Staff. In many respects this order is one of the most important which has been promulgated since the advent of the General Staff. It radically changes the present scheme of military instruction, and for the first time places the Army schools and colleges upon a definite and comprehensive basis. The order is very voluminous, but we have obtained from the Chief of Staff an epitome of it which gives all of its principal features.

The name of the post school is changed to "Garrison School," with a view to distinguishing it from the post school for enlisted men. The curriculum for the Engineer School is, for the first time, set forth in detail.

The General Service and Staff College disappears, and a Signal School, an Infantry and Cavalry School and a Military Staff College are established at Fort Leavenworth, all three under one commandant. The course of the Infantry and Cavalry School is to be more advanced than that of the Staff College, and is to include Spanish and much practical instruction in the art of war and military engineering. Non-commissioned officers are to be instructed in the post schools and especially in the history of their regiment or corps and its achievements in war, also in Spanish. Three annual terms of five months each, instead of two annual terms of six months each, are provided in the garrison school for officers, so that the course may be less crowded, and officers left free for practical duty with troops in April. Recitations in any subject in the garrison school are to be followed immediately by an examination, officers passing to be thereafter excused from recitations in the subject.

Two hours a day are allotted for recitations, division commanders being given authority to change the number and duration, in hours, of recitations when necessary to secure more thorough work, or to permit officers to give necessary attention to their current duties. A post graduate course of practical work is provided for officers successfully passing their recitations. Each will be required to write an essay, preferably on a topic of immediate military importance, such as recent developments in military science, rather than on a subject of mere historic interest. The best essays, not exceeding five at any one post, are to be read by the writers to the assembled officers of the post. Essays selected by the post and division commanders for marked excellence will be forwarded to the Chief of Staff, with a view to their official publication. During the second year's recitation post graduate officers' class will be required to solve in complete detail on the map a problem prepared by the War College and involving either the occupation of a defensive position or an attack of an enemy in position. Maps and such information in regard to the strength of the opposing force as might be obtained from efficient scouting and espionage will be furnished. A problem in military and one in international law will also be furnished for solution. During the third year the officers of the post graduate course will be required to make certain reconnaissance maps. The object of the post graduate course is to make a practical application of theoretical knowledge acquired in recitation. The curriculums of the garrison and service schools are altered to provide a more advanced course for the service schools.

The curriculum of the Signal School consists of optical, acoustical and electrical signaling; electrical and mechanical engineering as applied to the Signal Corps; military aeronautics; photography, topography and Spanish. For this school the Chief Signal Officer is to select not exceeding five officers, the chief of Artillery, four Artillery lieutenants and the commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, twelve lieutenant graduates.

The students of the Infantry and Cavalry School are hereafter to consist of officers especially selected because of their proficiency in the garrison schools and their general military efficiency; one officer of not less than four years' service, nor above the rank of captain, from each regiment, except those serving in Alaska or in the insular possessions, an additional officer to be detailed in place of these from some other regiment of the same arm, preferably one recently returned from the localities named.

Honor graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School, the Artillery School and the Engineer School will hereafter be those receiving 97 per cent. in their final examinations. This will make the position of honor graduate positive instead of relative. A class may contain, possibly, ten or fifteen honor graduates, or it may contain none at all. This new regulation will not go into effect until after the graduation of the present classes.

The course of the Staff College is one year and its object is declared to be to instruct especially selected officers in the duties of general staff officers in time of war; also to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments and to disseminate the information thus acquired; and to make recommendations as to the practical efficiency of the several arms in war. The students are to be detailed annually by the War Department as follows: From the highest graduates of the latest class at the Infantry and Cavalry School not less than nine or more than fifteen officers (voluntary); from the Artillery Corps not less than three nor more than five officers (preferably graduates of the Artillery School), recommended by the Chief of Artillery; from the Corps of Engineers two officers (preferably of the Engineer School), recommended by the Chief of Engineers. There will be a department of military art, one of engineering, and one of law. In the department of military art instruction in the service of security and information consists of the preparation of problems and the umpiring and criticism of problems solved by students in the Infantry and Cavalry course. The instruction in organization and tactics embraces extended instruction in logistics, tactics, strategy, military history and military geography, and general staff duties, and consists largely of lectures and practical work. A new feature consists of a course of lectures by Navy officers on modern navies and naval warfare, especially in combination with military operations. An interesting, valuable and practical kind of instruction will be found in the staff rides, in which the class, riding over a considerable extent of territory, is given written exercises on tactical problems prepared for solution during the rides.

If practicable the class will visit a battlefield and study the terrain in connection with actual historical events, but under modern conditions.

The course in engineering embraces military topography and sketching, fortifications, both provisional and permanent, attack and defense of fortified places, field engineering, including military bridges and the location

and construction of dams, with the supervision of the practical work in the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The course in field astronomy consists of instruction in the general principles and methods of determining the true meridian, latitude, longitude and time.

The course in law consists of lectures on constitutional law and martial law and military government.

The order provides that there shall be no examinations in the Staff College. "The students being all carefully selected officers in regard to whose zeal, character and ability there can be no doubt, and who are chosen representatives of their respective corps, no other examination than the current work of the course will be necessary."

Graduates will be borne on the Army Register with the initials "G.S.C." opposite their names.

For the first time the nature and course of instruction at the War College are set forth in orders. The object of the War College is not to impart academic instruction, but to make practical application of military knowledge already acquired. The personnel of the War College consists of a president, who shall be a general officer; two directors, who shall be officers of the General Staff, the senior of the rank of colonel, and the junior not below the rank of lieutenant colonel; a secretary, who shall be an officer of the General Staff; the officers of the General Staff on duty in the Third Division thereof, and such students as may be from time to time detailed in orders from the War Department. In contradistinction to the detailed students the other officers on duty at the War College are known as its permanent personnel. The work of the permanent personnel consists of:

1. The preparation of projects involving the organization, mobilization and concentration of troops, general strategic plans and preliminary operations.

2. The preparation of confidential strategic problems involving mobilization and concentration for officers specially designated by the Chief of Staff.

3. The preparation of tactical problems, to be solved jointly by officers of large posts, and the critical examination of the solutions of the same.

4. The preparation of tactical problems for the post graduate course in the garrison schools.

5. The critical examination of essays and the solution of tactical problems, pertaining to the post graduate course in the garrison schools, forwarded by division commanders in accordance with regulations hereinbefore prescribed.

6. The direct supervision under the Chief of Staff of the courses and methods of instruction at post, garrison and service schools, and of the Staff College, including the approval of text books where such are used.

7. The supervision of the military departments of schools and colleges at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and for this purpose the examination of reports of inspectors at these institutions.

8. The annual classification of schools and colleges at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, with a view to selecting those from which graduates may be appointed as 2d lieutenants of the Army.

9. The preparation of critical analyses of foreign military systems, or important parts thereof, to be published from time to time as the Chief of Staff may direct.

10. The regulation and conduct of Army maneuvers, and (in conjunction with naval officers) of those jointly conducted by the Army and Navy.

Students of the War College are to be majors and captains selected by the Chief of Staff in such number as may be expedient for a course of instruction extending from November 1 to May 31, with an intermission from Dec. 31 to Jan. 4. The course of study shall consist of—

(a) The critical study of an approved plan of operations with a view to its confirmation or modification:

(b) The assumption of the original conditions on which an approved plan was based, and the preparation of an independent plan, the two to be subsequently prepared and discussed:

(c) In each case a minute and detailed study of a certain number of days' operations at an important period of the plan, involving the preparation of every daily order of importance to be issued during the period, directing the position and movement of trains of every kind, the tactical arrangement of marches (assignment of roads to columns, arrangement of columns on the roads, etc.), length of marches, tactical arrangement of camps and bivouacs, etc.

(d) In connection with the above, the discussion of special problems encountered by the technical troops, of the tactical use of the three arms under the given conditions, the supply of ammunition, the disposition of the wounded, etc.

(e) A war game in which an actual campaign (of the Civil War for instance) will be taken, all the initial conditions of the campaign being assumed to exist now as they actually did, except that the organization, armament, equipment and tactical methods are those of the present day, the probable result being worked out on the map.

(f) Informal lectures and general discussions of current military events and developments.

There is to be no formal opening or ending of the term of instruction of the War College, nor are there to be any examinations held, or diplomas given at the end of the course. The order states: "The course is essentially one of applied knowledge on the part of capable and qualified officers, and the announcement in orders that an officer has been selected for this course of advanced work is deemed sufficient recognition of his professional attainments."

An important part of the order is that relating to the attendance of militia officers at garrison and service schools. An officer of organized militia of at least one year service, having such preliminary educational qualifications as to enable him to participate profitably in the course of instruction, and who presents a certificate from his colonel or other satisfactory person or persons as to his moral character can be detailed to the garrison schools without examination on the nomination of his Governor. He will be provided with commutation of quarters, \$24 a month for a lieutenant and \$36 for a captain, subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day and mileage to and from the designated post.

Ports Adams, Barrancas, Brady, Crook, D. A. Russell, Des Moines, Ethan Allen, Hamilton, Harrison, Jay, Leavenworth, McPherson, Meade, Monroe, Myer, Niobrara, Riley, Sam Houston, Sheridan, Snelling, Thomas, Wayne, Wadsworth and Walla Walla; Columbus, Jefferson, Madison, Plattsburg, Ord and Vancouver Barracks and the Presidio are designated as posts at which officers of the organized militia may attend the garrison schools, their number not to exceed two for each company troop or battery organization at the post.

Militia officers wishing to take the course of study at

the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Artillery School are required to pass a satisfactory physical examination and a mental and professional examination prescribed in the order. In lieu of an examination in the general educational subjects prescribed a graduating diploma from educational institutions of recognized standing, whose curriculum embraces the subjects in question, may be accepted. The course of instruction for militia officers is the same as that for officers of the Regular Army. Upon graduation they will be classified in the same manner, shall be entitled to the distinction of honor graduates, and shall be eligible for selection as students of the Staff College. The names of militia graduates, so long as they remain in the organized militia, will be borne in the Army Register, with the date of their graduation and their rank. Their names will also be entered in the register at the War Department in accordance with Sec. 23 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, as qualified for such commands as the staff of the Infantry and Cavalry School or of the Artillery School (as the case may be) may recommend.

The report of the Third Division states that in formulating this order the Division has had in view the following objects:

1. To prepare a general scheme such that each school will form a consistent and logical part of a general system, instead of being independent and detached as has hitherto been the case.

2. To provide at the various posts a course, which will keep the officers earnestly engaged without undue demands upon their time; but which will have a definite end, after which freedom from recitations will be assured.

3. To provide a post graduate course in the garrison schools which shall consist of a practical application of the knowledge acquired in the course of recitations. This course also to have a definite end.

4. To avoid a waste of time and energy by providing a system free from the useless repetition of the same course of recitations, wholly or in part, by the same officers at different schools.

5. To provide a system such that there shall be a tangible reward by the method of selection for institutions having a higher course of instruction, such selection ending only with the War College.

6. To provide for the instruction of officers of the organized militia at the various schools of the Army as contemplated in Sec. 16, of the act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1903.

Much care was taken in the preparation of the order, one member of the Division visiting Fort Leavenworth; another Fort Monroe, and a third, Washington Barracks, for the purpose of consulting the authorities of the schools at those posts. At Fort Leavenworth special pains were taken to obtain the views of representative officers of the four arms of the Service. The commandant of the General Service and Staff College, the Chief of Artillery and the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense each appeared before the Division in person. The Surgeon General, the Chief of Engineers and the Chief Signal Officer were consulted fully in regard to every feature of the order pertaining to their respective corps, and the commandant of each of the colleges and schools concerned was consulted freely by mail or telegraph or both. The order received, also, the careful personal attention of the Chief of Staff, who made a number of important modifications therein.

OFFICERS RETIRED FOR DISABILITY.

The Attorney General has decided that officers of the Army who served with credit during the Civil War but were placed on the retired list with advanced rank because of physical disability incident to service under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, are not entitled to the benefits of the recent Army appropriation act giving Civil War veterans an advance in rank. Quoting from the act of April 23, 1904, and Sec. 3 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, the provisions applicable to the case, the Attorney General says: "It appears that some twenty-five officers heretofore examined in order to determine their fitness for promotion, as contemplated by the act of Oct. 1, 1890, were found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disabilities contracted in the line of duty and were accordingly retired with the rank to which their seniority entitled them to be promoted."

"You ask that I advise you whether the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may now place any of the officers so retired under the act of 1890 upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and pay of one grade above that heretofore given them on such list."

"I am of opinion that officers retired under the provisions of the act of 1890 have already been placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement, and that during all the time since their names were so placed upon such list they have enjoyed the rights and privileges which the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the act of April 23, 1904, is now permitted to confer upon other officers less favorably situated. The actual rank of officers retired under the act of 1890 was one grade below that with which they were placed on the retired list. The purpose of the act of April 23, 1904, was to permit the President, in proper cases, to give officers an advance of one grade above that which they had actually held; and as the officers in reference to whom your inquiry relates have already received such an advancement that act can have no reference to them."

CASE OF LIEUT. COMMANDER CARTER.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, recently reported against by a board on promotion, the Secretary of the Navy has filed with the J.A. General of the Navy a memorandum in which he says:

"First: A majority of the examining board finds that he is not morally qualified for promotion. If the moral disqualification thus found has arisen from his own misconduct the officer comes within the purview of Section 1347, R.S.U.S., and if the finding of the board is approved by the President he must be discharged from the Service with not more than one year's pay. The board does not find, however, that the moral disqualification has arisen from his own misconduct, nor is there anything in the record indicating what the moral disqualification is or that it exists if it arises from his own misconduct. This finding, therefore, does not bring him within the purview of this section of the statute. Moreover, it does not seem to me that the finding of moral disqualification should stand. The President of the board dissented from this finding, and the memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on file in this

proceeding satisfies me that this finding was based upon an improper use made by the court of certain court-martial proceedings which had been disapproved by the Department.

"Second: The examining board has unanimously found this officer unfitted professionally for promotion. While undoubtedly letters and evidence and reports both in and outside the record have a strong tendency to show his professional fitness and to meet evidence of the contrary tendency in the record, nevertheless it does not seem that upon questions so peculiarly within the knowledge of naval officers that the finding of a board of officers should be disturbed. There is nothing to indicate that the board has not treated the officer fairly or that it is not an impartial tribunal. The finding in this regard is therefore approved. If nothing else appeared in the case it would come within the purview of section 1505 of the Revised Statutes which provides that an officer not found professionally qualified for promotion should be suspended for one year when he has the opportunity of another examination, but

"Third: The Medical Board has found him not physically fit for the performance of duties at sea, and this finding is based apparently upon mental characteristics which the officer has displayed. I am not willing to take the responsibility in this situation of the case of sending the officer to sea in command of men. Therefore let Lieutenant Commander Carter be ordered before a Board on Retirement. If he is by such board found not physically qualified to continue in the Service he will be retired.

"If, on the other hand, he is found by that board physically qualified for the performance of his duties he will continue to perform duties for another year with the opportunity at the end of that year to have his professional qualifications again passed on by a board of officers."

FROM THE FAR EAST.

Chinese refugees from Port Arthur report heavy fighting within ten miles of that place, continuing for several days, but with what result we are not yet able to say. By way of St. Petersburg comes the report that several attacks by the Japanese by sea and land were repulsed with severe losses. These reports are probably exaggerated as the Japanese would require time after the attack on Kin-chou to replenish their ammunition and get their siege guns into position. Speaking of Kin-chou, the types made us say last week in our account of the fighting there, that the fire from the Japanese gunboats "exploded" the Russian batteries. It should have been enfiladed.

The battle at Kin-chou was opened by an artillery duel in which shrapnel and machine guns were freely used. The Japanese attempted to turn the Russian position by advancing through the sea a considerable distance from the shore. The Russians met them there and a fight took place in the water. The Japanese report their losses in the fight of fourteen hours as 4,304; killed, 31 officers and 713 enlisted men; wounded, 100 officers and 3,460 men. The killed included one major. In Grant's attack on Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, one corps, the Second, had eight colonels killed in as many minutes and the losses in a fight of half an hour were nearly double those of the Japanese at Kin-chou. The Japanese have moved a division up to Polan-Tien as a screen for their operations on the Kwan-Tung Peninsula, and also to arrest a possible Russian advance intended to interfere with the siege operations. They are also reported to be pressing the Russians hard in the neighborhood of Liao-Yang and Feng-Wang-Cheng, doubtless as a hint to the enemy not to interfere with operations on the Peninsula. It is not likely that they will undertake any serious offensive movement further north until the fate of Port Arthur is settled.

The Russians have pushed their outposts south to Wang-feng-tien on the railroad. A despatch from Vanzalin, dated June 1, said the Japanese posts had been withdrawn that day from positions near Vafangow, the Japanese destroying the bridges as they retired. They were busy during the previous night removing the wounded from the battlefield and burying the dead.

The Japanese have been locating the mines in Tallen-Wan Bay with the help of divers and exploded forty-one between June 2 and June 6.

A Russian gunboat of the Gremiaschi type is reported to have been sunk by a torpedo off Port Arthur June 4. The harbor entrance can be passed by such vessels at high tide, but is closed to heavy vessels.

The Japanese squadron of nine vessels is reported to have bombarded for several days, commencing June 7, the west coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula below Niuchwang.

There are suggestions that the Russians have an army marching from Vladivostok toward the Yalu to co-operate with the troops under General Kuropatkin and place the Japanese between two fires. The mills of Harbin are at work day and night grinding Manchurian wheat and the Russians are no longer wholly dependent upon the railroad for supplies. The farmers are planting larger crops than ever before. A St. Petersburg despatch states that the Russians are now receiving reinforcements over the railroad at the rate of over 2,000 a day. Harbin is being fortified against the contingency of a siege. Heavy guns are to be removed from Kronstadt and other first class fortifications. The Japanese have promoted to the rank of Kaiguntaisho, the highest in their navy, Togo, and Yamamoto, the naval minister. Rear Admirals Saito, Uriu and Dewa have been promoted to the rank of vice admiral. Lieutenant Generals Okasawa, Hasegawa, Noguchi, Nishi and Kodama have been made generals. Okasawa is the Emperor's chief aide-de-camp; Hasegawa commands the Imperial Guards division.

TRIAL OF SUBMARINES.

Important and highly successful tests took place with the Holland submarine torpedo-boat at Newport, R.I., on June 6 and 7 before the board of U.S. Navy officers, of which Capt. Charles J. Train is president. The first day's test was a submerged run of ten miles from off Point Judith to Block Island, where a supposed hostile ship was to be attacked. The trial board was divided among several vessels. Captain Train was on the gunboat Hist at the point of attack; Commander Walter C. Cowles was on the torpedo-boat Winslow at the base; Capt. James H. Dayton and Lieut. Comdr. Isaac S. K. Reeves were on the tug Powhatan making observations, and Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward and Lieut. Charles P. Nelson were on the Fulton. The weather was clear and generally pleasant.

The target off Block Island consisted of two rowboats

anchored a hundred feet apart, a range which would cover the vital part of a ship of war. Nothing could be seen to indicate the whereabouts of the Fulton after she was submerged except, perhaps, to one who might have been directly over her. She made the run to Block Island in about one hour and twenty minutes, using her periscope, and she passed successfully between the targets and then came to the surface. The speed under water averaged about seven miles and a half an hour. The Fulton next went through a satisfactory test of attack without using her periscope and rose to the surface to get her bearing from her conning tower.

After returning to her dock at the torpedo station, the Fulton commenced her habitation test, in which she remained completely submerged for twelve hours. The boat sank to a depth of fifteen feet at half past eight p.m. to remain until 8:30 a.m., June 7. On board were Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward and Lieut. C. P. Nelson, U.S.N.; Capt. F. T. Cable, of the Holland Company, and crew—nine persons in all. The men were so comfortable below water that the Fulton did not rise to the surface until 11:10 a.m. on June 7, after being submerged over twelve hours. A watch was present all night on the dock alongside where the boat lay. All passed a pleasant time on the boat and slept soundly except Naval Constructor Woodward, who remained awake to note the conditions. Meals were cooked on an electric stove. Mr. Woodward in an interview said: "I did not think of changing the air till we had been down eleven and a half hours, and then I only did it to make a trial of pumps. I did not experience any dryness in the throat, and the atmosphere got only a little bit stuffy. After we had been down eleven and a half hours I blew off the air in the boat till the thermometer exhibited a change of just an inch, showing that the air had been reduced one-third. I did this first with the air pumps, the process requiring five minutes, and then with the bilge pumps, this taking nine and three-quarter minutes. The atmosphere was immediately replenished from the stored air."

About ten o'clock a Whitehead torpedo was discharged from the dock at which the Fulton lay, and Mr. Woodward said that on board the submarine they could distinctly hear the torpedo for about seven seconds as it rushed through the water.

Another test is to be made for endurance in a 60 mile run from Newport to New Suffolk, N.Y.

PREVENTION OF PREMATURE EXPLOSIONS.

Following is the correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, regarding the measures which it seems advisable to take in order to prevent the recurrence of such an accident as that on board the Missouri on April 13 last. It will be remembered that after a long conference with Rear Admiral Converse the Secretary decided that the most effective means of solving the various problems of naval ordnance in connection with that accident was to call on that officer for recommendations on this subject instead of appointing a special board. This the Secretary did in the following letter:

Navy Department, Washington, May 25, 1904.

Sir: With a view to preventing the recurrence of such an accident as that which recently happened in the after turret of the U.S.S. Missouri, caused by the ignition of the powder charge while the gun was being loaded, and aggravated by the communication of the flames to other charges in the handling room; the Department desires to obtain from the Bureau of Ordnance a recommendation upon the following points:

(a) What additional regulations, if any should be issued governing the methods of handling ammunition on board ship; and what additional precautions should be observed in the service of guns to insure safety from flaming gases on opening the breech?

(b) What steps should be taken to modify the turret arrangement of ships now building, and what alterations of the turrets of ships completed should be made to guard against the extension of accidental fire in the turret to the handling room and adjacent magazines?

(c) What mechanical means should be employed to clear the bore of residual gases; and what changes, if any, should be made in the form of the cartridge bag or its material, or in the form of powder grain or the character of the powder, to prevent or reduce to a minimum the danger from imperfectly consumed gases remaining in the guns after discharge? Respectfully,

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Washington, D.C., June 7, 1904.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department's letter of the 25th ultimo, the Bureau respectfully recommends that the following steps be taken to guard against the recurrence of such an accident as that which recently happened in one of the 12-inch turrets of the U.S.S. Missouri:

(a) Additional regulations governing the methods of handling ammunition and service of guns on board ship are deemed by the Bureau to be necessary. To meet this necessity the Bureau prepared a special order, which was submitted to the Department May 31, 1904, with the recommendation that it be approved and issued for the guidance of the Service. (Copy attached).

(b) The Board on Construction has had under consideration for some time the question of closing the openings between the turret and the handling room in the turret designs of all vessels, and the Bureau of Construction and Repair has under construction a model turret designed to effect this result. This model turret will soon be completed and will be given most serious attention by this Bureau, which recognizes the great importance of the principal feature of its design. The Bethlehem Steel Company has constructed and is having installed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a model turret arrangement designed to accomplish the isolation of the turret from the handling room, and it is the Bureau's intention when the installation is completed, to have this arrangement thoroughly inspected and a test of its operation witnessed by the Bureau's representative.

The application to the turrets of ships now building of automatic doors to close the opening between the turret and the handling room is receiving the present consideration of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. A design of automatic doors for opening and closing the passage for the 12-inch ammunition car in the 8-inch handling room platform of the double turrets of the Virginia and class, has already been completed, and one such apparatus is now being constructed for test. In regard to ships in commission, each type of turret must, of necessity, receive consideration by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with the view to the development of a design of automatic doors to best suit the necessities of each in-

dividual case, and this Bureau will co-operate to the fullest extent with the Bureau of Construction and Repair in this work.

It is recommended that the Board on Construction pass upon the above plans for preventing the extension of accidental fire to the handling room and adjacent magazines before any of them are finally adopted.

(c) Mechanical devices of three different types have been manufactured, designed to clear the bore of residual gases or burned bits of cartridge bags by means of compressed air, water or steam. Two types of this apparatus are attached to the guns on board the U.S.S. Illinois and Massachusetts, and will be tried at the first opportunity. Another type has been fitted to a gun at the Washington Navy Yard and will be given a test at the naval proving ground. Shop tests indicate that all these appliances are effective, and the Bureau has no doubt that one will be found to fully meet all requirements.

The Bureau believes that, even should a powder be invented, of which the products of combustion were inert and harmless, there would still remain a possible danger from smoldering residue of burning cartridge bag or cartridge bag tape.

In looking further for a means to prevent possible danger from unburned cartridge bag in the powder chamber, the Bureau has purchased a quantity of nitrated cotton fabric manufactured abroad and reported to have been adopted for use by the German Government. Sample cartridge bags made from this material will be used for experimental firing, and the question of adopting some such fabric for cartridge bags will be determined by the results. Experimental cartridge bags of various forms are being made at the naval gun factory, with a view to reducing the quantity of material used, and aiding the passage of flames to the ignition charges. These will be experimented with, and the best form of bags selected for adoption and issue to service.

The Bureau is, at present, having manufactured, both by private manufacturers and at the Government powder factory at Indian Head, experimental forms of powder grains, and some of these should be ready for test within the next two months. A delay of several months between the orders to manufacture and the readiness of the finished powder for test is necessary, and is due to the length of time required for drying the experimental samples. The Bureau is of the opinion that the form of granulation will not have any influence upon the character of combustion of the powder in so far as the chemical nature of the products of combustion are concerned, and these sample powders of different forms of grain will be chiefly useful in determining the form of grain giving the best ballistic results.

The expert Government chemists and those of the private factories, which are now manufacturing powder for the Government, have for years been employed in researches connected with the manufacture and study of the nature of smokeless powder, and are fully alive to the danger resulting from imperfectly consumed and highly heated gases in the chambers of guns, and their efforts will be especially directed to overcome this danger, if possible. The Bureau has further determined that the facilities of the powder factory at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., which are not adequate for the manufacture of large quantities of smokeless powder, shall be turned to the province of experiment where, with more deliberation, investigation into the nature and properties of existing powder, or possible modification of its constituents may be profitably carried out.

It may be stated that the Bureau is reliably informed that the pyrocollodion powders in use by foreign countries, as well as the cordite used in the English service, leave, after combustion, in the powder chamber, inflammable gases similar to those supposed to have caused the disaster on board the Missouri.

The Bureau will use every endeavor to improve the quality of the present service powder, but does not think that the change in its nature is a pressing necessity, as it believes that when mechanical means have been devised for effectually sweeping the bore clear of residual products of combustion and remnants of smoldering cartridge bags, the question of insuring safety of guns in the Service will have been solved.

Respectfully,

GEO. A. CONVERSE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
The Secretary of the Navy.

TACOMA'S SEARCH FOR A LOST ISLAND.

Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, commanding the protected cruiser Tacoma, sends to the Navy Department an interesting report regarding his search for the "Lost Island of the Pacific." He states that he was joined at Honolulu by Dr. James D. Hague an dthe movements of the ship were largely influenced by the data furnished by Mr. Hague, who has given a great part of his time and attention to the reported islands and shoals of this part of the ocean, believing that they might furnish some clue to the loss of the U.S. sloop-of-war Levant, in 1800. Continuing the report says:

"Leaving Honolulu on May 19 I proceeded to the latitude indicated, and upon the assumption that the latitude was nearly correct, and that the greatest errors in the reported position would be in the longitude, commenced search on May 24 at longitude 138 west, where, upon an old map seen in Honolulu, an island is shown, marked Eclipse. This is one degree to the westward of the position indicated by the Department. We ran on that parallel to longitude 136 west, reaching the vicinity of the Albatross' search and soundings of 3,000 fathoms. The atmosphere was clear and the horizon well defined. From aloft any land could have been seen at least ten miles on either side of our track. At night the engines were stopped. I then proceed to visit in order the reported positions of islands as given below, and as are shown on the accompanying tracing of our track: Bunker's Island—Lat. 15° 30' N., long. 136° W. Reported by Captain Bunker in 1823. Sultan's (American whaler)—Reported in lat. 15° 30' N., long. 134° W., prior to 1827. Groupe—Lat. 16° 30' N., long. 134° 30' W., authority of Krusenstern, from American whalers; reported prior to 1849. De Greaves—English resident of Hawaii asserts having landed on an island in lat. about 135° 30' W., whilst mate on the British bark General Wool in 1858. Shoal—Reported by Captain Lawless, in lat. 18° 50' N. longitude, 136° 10' W., who says he saw discolored water, which he believed to be shoals, but did not stop his vessel, the Australia, to sound.

"Captain Lawless states that he was sure of his position, within one mile of latitude and five minutes of longitude. I sounded in given position of Lawless's Shoal, and in its vicinity, getting no bottom at 280 fathoms. During the search, which lasted four days, neither land, shoals nor signs of land were seen; in fact, the locality was remarkable for the total absence of birds."

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
 Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.
 NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond B. Rodgers. At Lisbon.
 ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Lisbon.
 ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At Menemsha Bight.
 IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Lisbon June 3.
 MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Lisbon.
 MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Menemsha Bight June 2.
 MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed for Hampton Roads, Va., June 3, for Gibraltar.
 STERLING (collier). At Narragansett Bay.
 LEBANON (collier). Sailed June 9 from Guantanamo for Lambert's Point.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Puerto Plata June 4.
 NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Arrived at Puerto Plata June 2.
 DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Puerto Plata.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Sailed June 8 from Pensacola for Boston to go out of commission.
 BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Puerto Plata June 7.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at Colon June 7.
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed from Pensacola for Guantanamo June 9.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
 Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: June 6 (Monday), sail from Annapolis, cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Post office address until 11, Solomons, Md.; until 18, Yorktown, Va.; June 24 (Friday), arrive at Newport News, coal, and visit shipyard; June 30 (Thursday), leave Newport News; July 2 (Saturday), arrive New London; July 5 (Tuesday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; July 18 (Monday), transfer midshipmen at New London; July 18 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station; Aug. 23 (Monday), leave Long Island Sound for Cape of the Chesapeake; Aug. 26 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
 BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. At Tangiers.
 CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. At Tangiers.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Tangiers.
 ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Quailtrough. At Tangiers.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
 OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Tangiers.
 BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Tangiers.
 CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Tangiers.
 DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Tangiers.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.
 BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard ordered to command. Sailed June 3 from Acapulco for San Francisco.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.
 MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.
 PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.
 PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at San Francisco June 4.
 WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at San Francisco June 4.
 NERO (collier). Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper). Capt. Richardson Clover. At Hong Kong.
 OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command. At Hong Kong.
 MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. Sailed June 7 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
 MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
 Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.
 WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Hong Kong June 7.
 HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Hong Kong.
 EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Hankow June 3.
 CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton.
 VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Hankow.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo.
 CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.
 RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Shanghai.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite, Cal.

PROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo. Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.
 PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.
 PARAGUAY, At Cavite.
 PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
 SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.
 WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Hong Kong.
 BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Hong Kong.
 CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At Hong Kong.
 DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Hong Kong.
 DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Hong Kong.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). Sailed June 7 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
 NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chemulpo.
 POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
 JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
 AJAX (collier). Sailed June 4 from Shanghai for Cavite.
 BRUTUS (collier). At Shikwan.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.
 MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. At Hampton Roads.
 COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.
 YANKEE, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. At League Island.
 PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At navy yard, New York.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At New York.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Panam.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ABAREND (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived at Lisbon June 3.
 ACTONMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
 ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLEEN (tug). Bound to New York Naval Militia.
 ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed June 7 from Honolulu for Bremerton. Vessel will be given a general overhauling, but will not go out of commission.
 ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed June 2 from Cavite for Yokohama. Will proceed to Mare Island and go out of commission.
 APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
 ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew). At San Juan.
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

Itinerary of the U.S.S. Chesapeake, 1904: June 4, embark midshipmen; June 6, leave Annapolis; cruise in Chesapeake Bay; June 16, arrive Newport News, and visit shipyard; June 20, leave Newport News; June 30, arrive New London; July 5, leave New London; July 8, arrive Narragansett Bay, and visit torpedo station; July 11, leave Narragansett Bay; July 15, arrive New London; July 18, transfer midshipmen, leave New London; cruise in Long Island Sound and vicinity; July 22, arrive New London; July 25, leave New London; cruising as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruising as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 19, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 31, arrive Annapolis.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Tompkinsville June 9.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington.

EGLER, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed June 4 from Key West for Boston.

FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Colon. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra.

HERCULES (tug). At League Island.

HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N.H., June 9.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, Capt. Robert M. Berry. At navy yard, New York.

MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.

MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.

MODOC (tug). At New York.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEZINSCOT (tug). Sailed June 8 from Portsmouth, N.H., for New York.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.

NINA (tug). At New York.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN (tug). Arrived at Menemsha Bight May 31.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.

SATURN (collier), Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

SEBAGO (tug). Sailed June 9 from Pensacola for Guantanamo.

STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.

SAMOSSET (tug). At League Island.

SANDVAL. At Annapolis.

SIoux (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed June 2 from Honolulu for Guam.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam.

STYLPH, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Mare Island June 3.

TUCUMSEH (tug). Bttn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.

TRITON (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

SANTER, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brannensreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed June 1 from Yokohama for Bremerton. Will go out of commission at Mare Island.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. Comdr. Charles E. Fox ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.

YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. Southampton will be left on July 13, and brief stops made at other ports. The St. Marys will leave Lisbon on July 23, Cadiz Aug. 2, and Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From the latter port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va.

WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. See itinerary of Coast Squadron. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Annapolis May 27.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Key West June 9.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

TRUXTON. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

MACDONOUGH, Ensign Paul Foley. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.

DUPONT. At Annapolis.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.

PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Terminal Island.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.

MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.

PIKE, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport.

PORTER. At Norfolk.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport.

WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Frank H. Scofield in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNES, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER and SHUBRICK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood ordered to command. Sailed May 16 from Honolulu for Tutuila. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutuila as station ship.

MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Sailed May 29 from Honolulu for Guam. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. Sailed May 29 from Horta for Lambert's Point.

LEONDIAS. Sailed May 29 from Horta for Lambert's Point.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

S.O. 58, JUNE 3, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Executive Order of July 25, 1903, published in G.O. No. 137, having prescribed extra pay for men regularly detailed as gun captains, except at secondary battery guns, it is hereby directed that all petty officers rated as gun captains, first class, gun captains, second class, and also chief gun captains serving under acting appointments as such, shall be transferred on July 1, 1904, to other ratings of the seaman branch, in corresponding classes.

To effect this, commanding officers of vessels, on July 1, will issue acting appointments to these men, as masters at arms, boatswain's mates, or quartermasters, class for class, selecting the new ratings according to the respective qualifications of the men, the deck duties they are now performing, and the requirements of the ship. Permanent appointments in the new ratings will be issued to first and second class petty officers in accordance with existing regulations; to chief petty officers in the new ratings they will be issued only in accordance with the provisions of G.O. No. 134.

Such of these men as may be found qualified after

the examination prescribed in G.O. No. 137 may be given acting appointments as chief turret captains or turret captains, first class.

The rating of men holding permanent appointments as chief gun captains June 30, 1904, will not be changed until they have qualified for permanent appointments as chief master at arms, chief boatswain's mate, chief turret captain, or chief quartermaster, in accordance with G.O. Nos. 124 and 137.

As the extra pay of two dollars per month is allowed by Executive Order to holders of gun captain's certificates, nothing in the present order is to be construed as affecting the continued payment of such extra pay to any of the enlisted men concerned.

The object of this order is to bring about as soon as practicable after June 30, 1904, that no men will hold the ratings of chief gun captain, gun captain, first class, or gun captain, second class, the only men known as gun captains to be those who are regularly detailed to such duties at the battery by the commanding officer, under the provisions of General Order No. 137.

WILLIAM MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 2.—Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from June 1, 1904.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, appointed Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, from June 4, 1904, detached command Boston, June 15, 1904; to Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty as Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, detached Kentucky; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Washington, D.C., for special duty in compass office, Bureau of Equipment, thence to Denver as navigator.

Lieut. Y. S. Williams, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from June 1, 1904.

Ensign W. W. Galbraith, treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman R. Wainwright, Jr., detached Buffalo; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; granted three months' leave.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, detached duty with naval recruiting party No. 5, etc., June 4, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. F. T. Applegate, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to naval station, Culebra, W. I., with additional duty on board the Alliance.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz, to Kentucky.

War. Mach. G. C. Ellerton, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. F. H. Richwein, when discharged from treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., report to commandant, navy yard, New York, for duty in department of steam engineering of that yard.

JUNE 4.—Comdr. F. E. Beatty, commissioned a commander in the Navy from March 18, 1904.

Lieut. C. T. Voegelings, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty.

Lieut. W. B. Wells, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from April 9, 1904.

Midshipman H. H. Michael, detached Denver; to Massachusetts.

Brig. Gen. J. Forney, placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps from June 3, 1904.

Pay. Dir. T. S. Thompson, retired, detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1904; to home.

Pay Insp. C. S. Williams, to duty as purchasing pay officer, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1904.

Paym. D. M. Addison, detached Philadelphia, June 30, 1904, and continue other duties at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. Nicholson, to Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 30, 1904.

Itsn. O. Deignan, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Act. Corp. T. J. Logan, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

JUNE 5.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, detached Mayflower; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Y. S. Williams, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Mayflower.

Lieut. H. A. Field, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Z. E. Briggs, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 15, 1904.

Midshipman R. M. Griswold, detached Kentucky; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Angwin, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 2, 1904.

Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., June 22, 1904.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox, to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

JUNE 7.—Capt. J. P. Merrell, detached duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., June 20, 1904; to command Oregon, sailing via steamer Mongolia from San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1904.

Lieut. G. R. Slocum, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., with additional duty at Training Station.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer, to Michigan.

Ensign J. J. Hyland, to Denver.

Ensign F. W. Toppan, retired, duty in connection with the manufacture and test of torpedoes at E. W. Bliss Company's Works, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Med. Dir. J. W. Ross, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty with Isthmian Canal Commission.

Asst. Paymasters G. A. Helmicks, C. N. Wrenshall, G. M. Ade, G. R. Crapo and J. M. Hancock, appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy from June 6, 1904.

Paym. Ck. O. F. Cato, appointment dated Jan. 13, 1904, for duty on board the Philadelphia, revoked.

Itsn. G. Sabelstrom, orders to Potomac revoked; detached Olympia and report commander-in-chief North Atlantic Fleet for such duty as he may assign.

Act. Bten. L. J. DeRyder, detached Wasp, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to Wyoming.

Gun. R. W. Kessler, detached Topeka; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Act. Gun. H. Webb, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Topeka.

Gun. W. Carroll, detached duty in charge of Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., etc.; to home and sick leave three months.

Gun. F. Rorschach, detached Buffalo; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, via Dixie.

Cable from Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Asiatic Fleet, June 8, 1904.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset, Pollok Station; to Rainbow.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, Pollok Station; to Olongapo Station.

Capt. F. L. Bradman, Pollok Station; to Cavite Station.

Major J. H. Pendleton, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune, Raleigh; to home.

Lieut. G. L. Kline, San Francisco; to Raleigh.

JUNE 8.—Rear Admiral J. J. Read, detached duty as chairman of Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1904, and continue on board duty at Navy Department.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, report to secretary of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1904, for duty as member of Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, report to president Naval

Retiring Board, Washington, D.C., June 14, 1904, for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, to Washington, D.C., June 14, 1904, for examination for promotion, then report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

Lieut. J. B. Gilmer, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Schenectady, N.Y., for duty as inspector of equipment at the General Electric Company.

Surg. I. W. Kite, orders detaching Maine revoked; continue duty on board Maine.

Gun. W. H. F. Schuler, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty and instruction at the naval torpedo station.

Carp. B. D. Pender, report commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 23, 1904, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. T. D. Healy, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from June 7, 1904.

JUNE 9.—Capt. W. J. Barnett, detached as member of general board, Washington, D.C., June 13, 1904, etc.; to command Kentucky June 14, 1904.

Capt. W. Swift, additional duty as member of the joint Army and Navy Board, Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. M. Berry, detached command Kentucky, June 14, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, granted sick leave six months.

Ensign W. K. Riddle, to Topeka.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., June 23.

Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, Jr., detached naval hospital, Sitka, Alaska; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. G. Abeken, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Adams.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller, detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to naval hospital Sitka, Alaska.

Gun. S. Donely, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to duty in charge of naval magazine, Chelsea, Mass.

War. Mach. M. J. Clancy, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. T. D. Healy, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Kentucky.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 1.—Capt. J. S. Turill, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, proceed to Washington, D.C.; to command detachment of marines ordered to duty at naval station, New Orleans.

JUNE 3.—First Lieut. A. C. Rogers, detached marine recruiting office, St. Louis, Mo., proceed to Chicago, Milwaukee, Wis., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and open marine recruiting office in those cities, establishing headquarters office at Chicago.

JUNE 6.—Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, asst. Q.M., granted leave from June 7 to 10, inclusive.

JUNE 8.—Capt. J. S. Turill, detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and will proceed on June 12, 1904, to New Orleans, La., in charge of a detachment of marines for duty at the naval station at that place.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service Orders have been issued:

JUNE 2.—Capt. W. C. DeHart, is placed on the retired list because of age.

Capt. W. C. DeHart, retired, is reassigned to duty as inspector of material for steamer number 12.

Capt. C. H. McClellan is ordered to duty as inspector of the Life Saving Service, New York.

Capt. C. A. Abbey is detached from duty as inspector of the Life Saving Service, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Surg. W. E. Handy is detached from the Algonquin and is ordered to the Onondaga.

JUNE 3.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister and Constr. J. W. Lee are ordered to New York city on official business.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick is ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

JUNE 6.—Chief Engr. H. U. Butler is detached from the Seminole and placed on waiting orders at his home.

Chief Engr. H. N. Wood is detached from waiting orders and is ordered to the Seminole.

Second Lieut. B. H. Camden, is detached from the Seminole and is ordered to the Windom.

Chief Engr. C. W. Zastrow is detached from the Ford and is ordered to the Onondaga.

Second Lieut. T. M. Malloy is detached from the Bear and is ordered to the McCullough.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French is granted four months' extension of sick leave of absence.

JUNE 7.—2d Lieut. E. Barker is detached from the McCullough and is ordered to the Manning.

Second Lieut. C. F. Howell is detached from the Manning and is ordered to the McCullough.

Second Lieut. W. G. Blaswell is granted 23 days' leave.

Lieut. J. C. Moore is commissioned as a captain.

Second Lieut. A. S. Gamble is commissioned as a 1st lieutenant.

Third Lieut. P. W. Lauriat is commissioned as a 2d lieutenant.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following men have been appointed mates in the U.S. Navy, to take effect July 1, 1904: Charles Goring, H. Dabis and E. Stoker, chief gunner's mates; J. L. Eckstrom, P. Deichman and Howard Wilson, chief masters at arms; C. V. Nordlof, chief boatswain's mate; E. E. Wagener, chief gunner's mate; J. E. Eklundh and Gustav Johnson, chief quartermasters.

The U.S. gunboat Isla de Cuba, which recently arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., is one of the speediest boats of her class and on her trip from the Orient averaged over ten knots during her running time. She arrived several weeks ahead of the schedule prepared before she started.

A board of Navy officers, consisting of Capt. J. D. Adams, Comdr. W. J. Baxter and Warrant Machinist T. F. Hobby, U.S.N., began a series of exhaustive trials of the power boat Standard at New York city June 6. She is considered to be one of the fastest boats of her size in the world. She was taken for a run from the Brooklyn Navy Yard down the bay, and then to Lewis Nixon's Standard Motor Company factory in Jersey City.

Capt. William Swift, of the General Board of the Navy, president; Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Rogers, Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Bryan, engineer officers; Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard and Comdr. F. O. Maxson, civil engineers, have been appointed a board to draft plans and arrange a suitable building program for the work at Guantanamo. Adequate surveys of the place having been made, it will probably not be necessary for the board to go to Guantanamo, and it will convene in Washington.

The departure of the Solace from Honolulu for Guam follows so closely upon the heels of her sailing from San Francisco that she must have made an unusually speedy trip from the coast. All well on board.

The Bureau of Navigation has received applications from fifteen enlisted men who have completed the course

at the seamen gunners' school at the Washington Navy Yard to be sent to the Newport training station this summer to take the course in diving. The necessary authorization will doubtless be given.

The old wooden corvette Essex which, as we previously noted, has been turned over to the Ohio naval militia, was begun at Boston in 1874 by Donald Mackay and completed by the Government at the Portsmouth yard. She was first commissioned in 1876 and has seen much service during the past twenty-eight years. The Essex is of 1,375 tons displacement, bark rigged, has a sea speed of slightly over ten knots, and is provided with compound engines and a single screw. Her bunker capacity is 155 tons of anthracite coal. The Essex, which will be employed on the Great Lakes for drill and instruction, forms a notable addition to the facilities for a seagoing education in those waters. The Yantic is performing the same duty for the State of Michigan.

A handsome silver service was presented to the U.S.S. Missouri on June 4 at Newport News, Va., by the State of Missouri. The ceremonies began with the address of presentation by T. R. Ballard, ex-president of the St. Louis Maritime Exchange. He was followed and seconded by Judge Estes, and then Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., commanding the Missouri, responded, accepting the tribute in the name of the ship. Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., was also among the speakers. A reception was tendered to the visitors by the officers. Superintendent Walter A. Post, of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, builders of the ship, and all of the officers from the German cruisers Vineta, Gazelle, Panther and Falke, officers from Fort Monroe and many of the officers from the navy yard were aboard, as specially invited guests.

Orders will soon be issued to Capt. R. M. Berry commanding the Kentucky, assigning him to the Board of Inspection and Survey to fill the vacancy caused by the detachment of its president, Capt. C. J. Train, for duty on the Asiatic station and the promotion to his place of Capt. John H. Dayton, now on duty on the General Board.

The present staff of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., consists of Capt. C. S. Sperry, president; Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp and W. B. Fletcher. The officers on duty in connection with the War College are Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Capt. W. McC. Little, Comdr. S. A. Staunton, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Rodgers and Lieut. Roger Welles, U.S.N. The officers who will attend the course this summer include the following: Rear Admirals Francis J. Higginson, Charles E. Clark, Joseph B. Coghlan, Purnell F. Harrington, Colby M. Chester, Benjamin P. Lambertson, Caspar F. Goodrich, Henry N. Manney, Engineer-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Capt. Francis W. Dickins, Uriel Sebree, John A. Rodgers, William H. Reeder, Frederick Singer, Comdr. William H. Turner, William H. Beehler, Bernard O. Scott, John F. Parker, George W. Ments, C. McR. Winslow, Alexander S. Sharp, Austin M. Knight, Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, William B. Caperton, Richard M. Hughes, Lewis J. Clark, Richard T. Mulligan and Lieut. John R. Edie.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the following candidates have qualified for appointment as assistant paymasters in the Navy: Gordon A. Helmicks, Deerfield, Wis.; John M. Hancock, Tower City, N.D.; Graham M. Ade, Washington, D.C.; Charles Noble Wrenshall, Lincoln, N.C., and George R. Crapo, of Brockton, Mass. Sixteen candidates in all were examined.

An appeal has come to the Navy Department from as far away as Kansas that the diameter of sailors' trousers be reduced at the ankles, the plea being that the surplus material is wasteful, inartistic and a source of danger to the enlisted man as liable to trip him up. On the latter point, it is a well known fact that there is but one man in the Navy so bow-legged that his toes catch in the hem of his trousers when he goes barefoot, while there is an excellent reason for the width of the trouser bottoms, which is that in small boat work for landing on the beach, the men may have to get into the water and the wide bottom trousers are quickly drawn up over the thighs, where those of narrower dimensions would have to be rolled up with an expenditure of time and patience.

Instructions have been issued from the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department regarding the installation of submerged tubes in the new armored cruisers and battleships now building. In those of the Virginia class four tubes, two fore and two aft, will be fitted and will carry sixteen torpedoes of the most improved type. The tests for the new torpedoes at Sag Harbor will not commence before July. Lieut. Mark L. Bristol of the Bureau of Ordnance will go to Sag Harbor to observe the experiments.

It has been decided that the tests of the telephones and telautographs for the Navy shall be held early in September, during the regular target practice at Martha's Vineyard.

The Secretary of the Navy has called on the Comptroller of the Treasury, at the request of the Bureau of Navigation for a reconsideration of a decision of the Comptroller relative to extra pay for good conduct medals awarded enlisted members of the Navy. In this decision the Comptroller held that the 75 cents additional pay per month provided for certain enlisted men in the Navy awarded good conduct medals should be paid from the date of the award, and it was only in the absence of the proof of the actual date of the award, it was held, that the date of issuing the medal should be the date on which the additional pay should begin. In reply the Assistant Comptroller affirms that he is still of the opinion that the construction given the regulation in the decision recently rendered is the only one warranted by the plain and natural meaning of its language. He suggests, however, that what the Bureau of Navigation desires, namely that the men shall after the award have been made receive the additional pay from the date of re-enlistment, is a matter subject to regulation and can readily be accomplished by an amendment of the regulation.

The Bureau of Navigation has decided to commission the old wooden corvette Alliance for service at Culebra, where she will perform duty as station ship.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, June 8, 1904, 8:10 a. m.

Referring to telegram from your office of the 7th inst., no deaths reported throughout the division between May 16-June 1.

Peking, China, June 8, 1904, 11:15 a. m.

The Military Secretary, Washington.
Private Wilhelm Fisher, Co. B, 9th Infantry, drowned while bathing.

BREWSTER.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Port Leavenworth, Kas., June 6, 1904.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick entertained Saturday afternoon with high five, in compliment to Mrs. Ellis of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Buford of Rock Island, Ill. The prizes were won by Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Baxter.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers will entertain with a tea Thursday afternoon, in compliment to Mrs. Powell Fauntleroy of Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. James A. McGonigle gave a beautiful progressive luncheon at her home on South Broadway. The guests, forty in number, included many from the city and those from the post were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. J. VanR. Hoff, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. W. K. Jones, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. J. W. Duncan and Mrs. Baxter of Washington, D.C.

Miss Mary McClaughry received a pretty compliment in the card party given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Harry Beyer and Miss Lillian Dougherty at their home on Third avenue in the city. Mrs. Walton gave a seven-handed euchre party at her home Monday afternoon. Mrs. Schumm entertained friends Friday morning. Mrs. Koehler gave a seven o'clock supper Sunday evening. The officers of the Service and Staff College will give a banquet on June 25.

Miss Mary McClaughry entertained the members of her wedding party with a bridal dinner Saturday evening, June 4, at the New Planters in the city. The guests present were Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Miss Marabelle Wilson of Chicago, Miss Martha Walton of Lincoln, Neb., Miss Lillian Dougherty, Miss Isabel Brewster, Miss Anne May Murry and Lieut. J. B. Henry, S. A. Purviance, Frederic Hersher, Joseph Richter, A. B. Warfield, N. B. Rehkopf and H. W. Pershing, Mr. William Henry of Wellsville, Ohio, and Mr. Robert Henry of New York. Lieutenant Henry will be host to the bridal party at a dinner Monday evening.

Mrs. Simpson gives a card party Friday morning, June 10, at eleven o'clock, to meet Mrs. Baxter of Washington, a sister of Colonel Duncan. Capt. and Mrs. Lyman M. Welch entertained with a supper Sunday evening.

At the Loyal Legion banquet held at the Coats house in Kansas City Saturday evening among the distinguished guests were Gen. John C. Bates, Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus and Judge Leo Rassinier, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Loyal Legion, General Bates and General Osterhaus were guests at the post Saturday morning, June 4. At 10 o'clock a grand review was held.

General Bates and other officers were entertained at lunch at the club rooms by the officers of the post. General Bates was accompanied by Major Edward J. McClelland, chief of staff of the division. All of the candidates who have been ordered to report here by the War Department for instruction and examination for commission in the Army have arrived. The total number is forty-two.

In a practice game Monday afternoon Co. I baseball team defeated Co. E, 6th Inf., by a score of 15 to 7.

Saturday, June 4, Leavenworth was honored by the arrival of Secretary Ferguson and the Philippine Commission. A reception was tendered them at the New Planters in which the city joined the fort to welcome their distinguished guests. After greeting several hundred people, dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Light refreshments were served all through the evening, and music was furnished by the 6th Infantry band. Short addresses were made by Major D. R. Anthony, Jr., responded to by Secretary Ferguson. The Philippine Commission of fifty members were the guests of General Bell, Colonel Duncan and Colonel Hoff at Fort Leavenworth Sunday, June 5. The commission consisted of the most brilliant men from the different islands of the Philippines. Among them were Hon. Victorino Mapa, Judge of the Supreme Court of Manila, and his wife, who were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl. A review of the entire garrison was given Dr. Van Tuyl's little daughter, Olive, who speaks Spanish like a native, added much to the enjoyment of the guests acting as interpreter of the reception, and the visit to the post. After being shown over the post by General Bell and his staff the entire party went to the residence of General Bell, where they were made welcome by the General and Mrs. Bell, assisted by the officers and ladies of the post. After a short informal reception luncheon was served on the lawn. The 6th Infantry band played Philippine and American music, and many were the good wishes and "Bon Voyage" that were drunk in the good old Army punch, which was served under a canopy of flags amid the stately oaks, for which Fort Leavenworth is noted. At four o'clock the party left on the electric cars for a short visit to the Soldiers' Home, which is five miles from the Fort, after which they left on their special train for the Eastern cities. Great praise is given by all to General Bell, Colonel Duncan, and Colonel Hoff and their staffs for the warm reception and the great hospitality shown them.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 7, 1904.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., in this vicinity on official inspection business, was received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Monday, with honors due his rank and was entertained socially by the officers. Much interest is shown by the men of the Ohio Naval Militia (now at Portsmouth), in the equipment of the U.S.S. Essex, to be the training ship for the State. She is expected to sail by Saturday of this week for Cleveland. Lieutenant Nicklette and his crew have been hard at work in the completion of their work, yet are loth to leave Portsmouth, where they have been made welcome in many ways. To-day the Isla de Cuba was placed out of commission. Chaplain Curtis Hoyt Dickens, U.S.N., of this yard, has published and issued a neat pamphlet on "A Divine Service for the United States Navy," which is likely to fill a long felt want among the chaplains. It contains an order for morning prayer, the Litany, Holy Communion, selections from the psalms and a collection of hymns. At the Boston Navy Yard two services are conducted on the Wabash (Catholic and Protestant) on alternating Sundays.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., retired, and family sailed on the Lucania from New York Saturday last, for a few weeks abroad. On their return they will pass the balance of the summer at Lake Sunapee, not far from the home of Secretary of State John Hay.

Fort Banks now has its usual quota of officers, all except Major Charles W. Foster having returned from New York where they were summoned on official business. Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer is receiving a visit from his mother, from Albany. The band concerts on Friday evening given for the benefit of the enlisted men attract the native population of Winthrop, and large, orderly crowds enjoy the social and musical hour. They indulge in informal outdoor dancing and the innovation is greatly appreciated by the men who have no desire to leave the garrison. This post is one of the most attractive anywhere, especially at officers' quarters, where the grounds are tastefully laid out, the verandas brightened with box gardens and fitted with hammocks and easy chairs. Flowers and vines add much and disclose the taste of the officers, who take special pride in their respective gardens. There is quite a piece of land cultivated for vegetables, the work of the enlisted men. Following guard mount each morning the 10th Artillery band gives a brief concert.

Fort Foster in Portsmouth harbor is sprucing up, owing

to the approval by Secretary Taft of the allotment of \$154,000 for the building of barracks and quarters, the work to begin July 1. There are three forts erected in 1886, of which Fort Foster has the heaviest guns and mortars. Forts Constitution and Jaffray are at New castle, Fort Foster at Gerrish Island. Fort Constitution has recently been extended by the purchase of an entire square, which included one summer hotel and several cottages.

Lieut. William Whittemore Low, U.S.M.C., and his bride, are expected at the Boston Navy Yard the coming week, and will be cordially welcomed. The wedding in New Haven on Thursday last was attended by several New Englanders, among them Naval Constr. Henry Williams, Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., and Captains Jolly and Hopkins, all of Boston. Dr. Jacob Stepp, U.S.N., was best man.

A rumor having gone forth that prisoners from the Southern at Portsmouth were doing work formerly done by yard laborers, Capt. H. W. Lyon was interviewed on the matter and denied it, saying that the prisoners were doing work for which there was no appropriation, and if they did not do it it would not be done at all. He declares that Portsmouth actually benefits from work done by the prisoners who have cleared places about the yard which were formerly dumps, and that they have beautified the entire yard. This work gives them exercise which otherwise they would be deprived of, and it is not hardship either.

M. H. B.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1904.

The Coast Squadron, having on board midshipmen who will go on their summer cruise, left June 6 at 10 o'clock. The Chesapeake sailed during the afternoon. The tug Standish will make trips (four in all), between the squadron and the Naval Academy until the squadron leaves the bay, leaving the Naval Academy at 8 a.m., on June 8, 11 and 14, and at 7 p.m. on June 17. The Standish will bring mail and supplies.

The following midshipmen, who have been found physically disqualified, have tendered their resignations and they will be accepted: George Morton, Va.; B. F. Tilley, Jr., at large; W. T. Peacock, N.Y.; G. W. Miller, Miss.; and A. L. Bell, Mass., all of the third class. O. W. Howard, Neb.; S. A. Clement, Va.; E. F. Kelley, Mass.; W. O. Wallace, Mo.; W. C. Coe, Ore.; F. C. Macy, Mass.; and L. S. Biskie, N.Y., all of the fourth class.

A medical board for the purpose of examining candidates who have passed their mental examinations, began its work June 6. There are 138 of these and they will be examined at a rate of about twenty a day, according to the alphabetical position of their names. This rule has been adopted in order that the candidates need not come to Annapolis and be subject to a delay of possibly several days before they can be examined. The members of the board are Med. Dir. John C. Wise, president; Surg. E. P. Stone and Asst. Surg. Clarence F. Ely.

A detail of officers who will have charge of the different parts of the work of the Naval Academy beginning June 10 has been made. Comdr. W. F. Halsey will continue as head of the department of seamanship and the officers of his department detailed to various duties will be: Lieut. A. B. Hoff, exercise mast, signals, marlin-spike seamanship, etc.; Lieut. J. F. Hines, boats, cutters, practical seamanship; Lieut. N. L. Jones, in charge of Alvarado, also instructor in sailing boats, steering, use of lead, compass, etc.; Lieut. W. B. Tardy, in charge of Sandoval, also instructor in different branches of seamanship as ordered; Lieut. C. B. Brittain, senior assistant in department, has charge for the summer of the department of ordnance and gunnery. His assistants will be: Lieut. L. A. Cotten, Infantry; Lieut. W. M. Crose, Artillery; Lieut. F. L. Sheffield, small arms target practice, etc.

The department of steam engineering and naval construction will be looked after by Comdr. J. K. Barton, its head, and Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, the senior assistant. Officers detailed to this department as instructors in steam launches and engineering are Lieuts. G. W. Laws, M. E. Trench, J. P. Brady and H. N. Jensen.

The heads of departments are given generally the right to make such temporary changes in the instruction of their departments as will facilitate the instruction of the new fourth class and to make use of their commissioned, enlisted and civilian help as they may deem best. The officers in charge detailed for the summer are Lieut. G. R. Evans, H. K. Hines, R. H. Jackson and J. R. P. Pringle. Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr., is given charge of the physical training of the new midshipmen.

Those admitted as midshipmen June 7 were: Abel T. Bidwell, Pa.; James J. Broshek, Mass.; James B. Clark, Kas.; Tremor Coffin, Jr., Nev.; Harry G. Donald, Ala.; John L. Shaffer, Pa.; Alexander Gaulard, N.J.; Alexander M. Charlton, Neb. Second Lieut. W. A. McNeil, M.C., has reported for instruction at the School of Application, Marine Barracks.

STANDING OF MIDSHIPMEN, FOURTH CLASS.

The standing of the fourth class of midshipmen for the academic year just passed has been made out. At the beginning of the year the class had 313 members, but the semi-annual and annual examinations reduced the number to 276. The class will probably begin the next term with about 265 members as a number have been reported as disqualified physically.

The full order of merit is given below. Those members who received a "star grade," or over eighty-five per cent., have their mark given. They are: 1. Lewis W. McKeehan, Minn., 72.66; 2. William F. Arthur, Ala., 70.81; 3. Robert A. Theobald, Cal., 70.57; 4. Alfred W. Brown, Jr., Mass., 70.53; 5. Ralph T. Harnett, Ohio, 70.22; 6. Gardner L. Caskey, Mich., 70.02; 7. John B. Rhodes, Pa., 69.83; 8. Charles R. Clark, N.Y., 69.18; 9. Guy E. Baker, Va., 69.03; 10. Miles A. Libbey, Mass., 68.66; 11. Albert B. Read, Mass., 68.52; 12. Richard Hill, Iowa, 68.38; 13. Franklin P. Holcomb, Del., 68.

14. Spruance; 15. Russell; 16. Bowdy; 17. Copeland; 18. Page, 19. Beck; 20. Miner; 21. Starr; 22. Cumming; 23. Hewitt; 24. Needham; 25. Gross; 26. Scott; 27. Dunn; 28. Johnson; 29. Davis; 30. Mare, Jr.

31. Schuyler; 32. Emrich; 33. Maxfield; 34. Beauregard; 35. Monroe; 36. Davy; 37. Lewis; 38. Wallace; 39. Williams; 40. Nichols; 41. Lowell; 42. Child; 43. Cohen; 44. Freilsson; 45. Greenhaw; 46. Bemis; 47. King; 48. Slayton; 49. Stover; 50. Evans.

51. Nixon; 52. Mayfield; 53. Gill; 54. Atkins; 55. Gyax; 56. Pritchard; 57. Cruse; 58. Wright; 59. Mathewson; 60. Beecher; 61. Corwin; 62. Logan; 63. Dyer; 64. Welte; 65. Burford; 66. Hammond; 67. Ulrich; 68. Humphrey; 69. Smith; 70. Keppeler.

71. Baker; 72. Lichtenstein; 73. Woodward; 74. Cherney; 75. Courts; 76. Manier, Jr.; 77. Edwards; 78. Jacobs; 79. Clay; 80. Struble; 81. Crose; 82. Farquhar; 83. Goldthwaite; 84. McCrary; 85. Stevens; 86. Lipstate; 87. Howard; 88. Walsh; 89. Cummings; 90. Laird.

91. Hinkamp; 92. Barleone; 93. Bradley, Jr.; 94. Danenhower; 95. Abbott; 96. Kenyon; 97. Isaman; 98. McWhorter; 99. Thibault; 100. Kelly; 101. Tolinski; 102. McGill; 103. McKittick; 104. Pryor; 105. Murfin, Jr.; 106. Hydrick; 107. Klein, Jr.; 108. Natrass; 109. Bruce; 110. Ewing.

111. Palmer; 112. Robinson; 113. Lawrence; 114. Bernard; 115. Branch; 116. Baer; 117. Hanson; 118. Howell; 119. Lafrenz; 120. Bassett; 121. Murray; 122. Shirley; 123. McKinney; 124. Kimball; 125. Swasey; 126. Barker; 127. Hovey; 128. McCormack; 129. Ravenscroft; 130. Lagerquist.

131. Lee; 132. Lilly; 133. Kelran; 134. Farber; 135. Shonard; 136. Clark; 137. King; 138. Wooster; 139. Hobbs; 140. Taylor; 141. Smith; 142. Osborn; 143. Pickett; 144. Howard;

145. Williams; 146. Kays; 147. Taylor; 148. Austin; 149. Symington; 150. Hyatt.

151. Jewell; 152. Tod; 153. Earle; 154. Bratton; 155. Holden; 156. Wellington; 157. Hoover; 158. Cochran, Jr.; 159. Dickman; 160. Lando; 161. Norton; 162. Cochran, Jr.; 163. Baughman; 164. Hall; 165. Martin; 166. Windsor; 167. Leonard and Parker; 168. Keller; 169. James.

171. Galloway; 172. Knauss; 173. Holliday; 174. Lotquist; 175. Allen; 176. DuBois; 177. Schelling; 178. Gearing, Jr.; 179. VanAuken; 180. Gulliver; 181. Krakow; 182. Montgomery; 183. McConnell; 184. Hodgman; 185. Stiles, Jr.; 186. Walker; 187. O'Brien; 188. Simpson; 189. Gross and Martin.

191. Horner; 192. Giffen; 193. Seymour; 194. Joerns; 195. Sherlok; 196. Heim; 197. LeBourgeois; 198. Adams; 199. Herber; 200. Campbell; 201. Blackburn; 202. Donaghue and Parker, Jr.; 204. Sampson; 205. McClure; 206. Knapp; 207. Spencer; 208. Dial; 209. Stewart; 210. James.

211. Thomson, Jr.; 212. White, Jr.; 213. Gill; 214. Jordan and Reid; 216. Warren; 217. Johnstone; 218. Babcock; 219. Jones; 220. Strother; 221. Pugh; 222. Watson; 223. Boyd, Jr.; 224. Mcleary; 225. Mallison; 226. Cassiday; 227. Miles and Tuholski; 229. Dallas; 230. Heron.

231. Pousland; 232. Gilmore and Hickey; 234. Butt; 235. Coffman; 236. Carpenter; 237. Meredith; 238. Hunter; 239. Barry; 240. Shea; 241. Griffiths; 242. Chambers; 243. Payne; 244. Belenger; 245. McCarthy; 246. Dibreil and Montgomery; 248. Scheibla; 249. Condit; 250. Knox.

251. Plummer; 252. Strait; 253. Henderson; 254. Greis; 255. Clement; 256. Van de Carr; 257. Miller; 258. Ingram; 259. Ludlow; 260. Coe; 261. Dickinson; 262. Bitter; 263. Bruce; 264. Stevens; 265. Almy; 266. Gossett; 267. Cogswell; 268. Lilley; 269. Braden; 270. Clement; 271. Weller; 272. Eccleston; 273. Hicks; 274. Doney; 275. Olds; 276. Thomas.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 8, 1904.

With the return of the Corps of Cadets from the World's Fair on Saturday of the present week, June 11, the normal conditions will be resumed at the post. The June exercises—cut in half this year—will be concluded. The summer camp will be established. The encampment grounds are being prepared for the reception of the cadets.

The reports from St. Louis give most unfavorable accounts of the weather, the mud, resulting from frequent rains, having been a prominent feature.

It is reported that the Corps will leave St. Louis at 8 p.m. on Friday, reaching West Point at midnight on Saturday. They will be served with dinner on their return. The events of the following days until after graduation, have been already given.

ADDRESSES WEST POINT GRADUATING CLASS 1904.

Adair, Henry R., 1586 Franklin Ave., Astoria, Clatsop Co., Ore.; Alley, Charles R., 79 Prescott St., Clinton, Mass.; Allin, George R., 711 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.; Anderson, Rollo F., 53 E. 56th St., N.Y. City; Anderson, Wm. D. A., Lexington, Va.; Armstrong, Eugene V., Cooch's Bridge, Del.; Atkins, Joseph A., 26 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Barkley, Albert H., Box No. 314, Caldwell, N.J.; Benedict, Jay L., Hastings, Neb.; Berry, Harry S., Hendersonville, Tenn.; Black, Roger D., 1119 12th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Blain, Wilber A., R.F.D. No. 1, Butler, Pa.; Blair, Wm. Clayton, Ala.; Blakely, Charles S., Westmont, N.J.; Brant, Gerald C., Charlton, Iowa; Brunzell, Otto L., Nampa, Idaho; Bryden, William, 25 Chestnut St., Chelsea, Mass.; Budd, Arthur D., 898 Broad St., Meriden, Conn.; Burnett, John D., Jr., Evergreen, Conecuh Co., Ala.; Butcher, Edwin, 13 S. Raleigh St., Helena, Mont.

Campbell, Robert M., Owings Mills, Baltimore, Md.; Carter, William V., care of Adjutant, West Point, N.Y.; Catts, Gordon R., Verbena, Ala.; Conry, Charles F., 1001 Hayes Ave., Fremont, O.; Cooper, Vaughn W., East Station, Nashville, Tenn.; Copp, Arthur W., 38 Farnham St., Lawrence, Mass.; Crain, James K., Cuero, Tex.; Cross, Matthew A., Ellis, Kas.; Crystal, Thomas L., 324 East 14th St., N.Y. City; Cubison, Donald C., Harrisville, Pa.

Danford, Robert M., Joy, Ill.; Davis, Arthur J., Salmon, Idaho; Dew, Roderick, Tecumseh, Neb.; Dickinson, Ralph, Marion, Va.; Dillard, James B., 571 Audubon St., New Orleans; Diller, Ursula M., Double Pipe Creek, Md.; Dillon, Theodore H., Bedford, Ind.; Dowd, William S., 76 Berkeley Ave., Orange, N.J.; Drysdale, Walter S., Woster, O.

Earle, Joseph H., 133 N. Academy St., Greenville, S.C.; Edmunds, Kinzie B., 39 13th St., Hoboken, N.J.; Farnsworth, Edward E., 139 Commercial St., Lynn, Mass.; Fenton, Chauncey L., Lowellville, O.; Fulton, Walter S., Hartford, Conn.

Gardner, Fulton, Q. C. 216 N. 7th St., Ft. Smith, Ark.; Gilmore, Quincy A., 140 W. State St., Trenton, N.J.; Gimpelinger, Thomas N., U.S.C.G., West Point, N.Y.; Glass, Ralph R., 60 Leighton St., Bangor, Me.; Glassford, Peiham D., 30 Harris St., Atlanta, Ga.; Grace, Joseph J., 3 Glebe St., Charleston, S.C.; Greene, James S., Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.; Gregory, Edmund B., 42 Michigan Ave., South Haven, Mich.; Gruber, Edmund L., 1611 Moore St., Cincinnati, O.

Hackett, Horatio B., Jr., 227 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Harold, Robert P., Dillsburg, Pa.; Harris, William W., Jr., 924 Lumber St., Columbia, S.C.; Hawley, Harry, 367 River St., Troy, N.Y.; Herman, Richard J., Kutztown, Pa.; Hewitt, Robert B., 2507 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Holderness, Roy W., 615 Oakland Ave., Kenosha, Wis.; Honeycutt, Francis W., care of Mr. M. I. Cooley, Plainfield, N.J.; Hooper, Edward L., Annisquam, Mass.; Howell, Robert P., Jr., Goldsboro, N.C.; Hoyt, Charles S., 1301 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Hunter, George B., Fort Meade, S.D.

Jensvold, Christopher, 823 S. Fifth St., LaCrosse, Wis.; Kingman, John J., 777 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.; Koch, Stanley, Roseman, Mont.; Lawrason, George C., St. Francisville, La.

Mack, Jacob A., Cordova, S.C.; McAndrew, Joseph A., Bentonville, Ark.; McClure, Lowe A., Carson City, Nev.; McDonald, Donald C., Grafton, N.D.; McIlroy, James G., Irwin, O.; McKell, David McC., Chillicothe, O.; McKie, John W., 308 E. 3d St., Ashland, Wis.; McNair, Lesley J., 2135 Irving Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Meals, Charles A., O'Neill, Neb.; Moller, John J., 309 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Moody, Lucian B., Huron, S.D.

Neal, Carroll W., Rochester, N.H.; O'Hara, James J., Ft. Hancock, N.J.; Oswald, Bernard P., Tuskegee, Ala.; Park, Joseph D., Warren, N.H.; Parker, Robert B., Robinson, Ill.; Pettis, Charles R., Ellisville, Miss.; Phillips, Irving J., Dowagiac, Mich.; Pickering, Richard R., Uniontown, Ala.; Pratt, Henry C., care of H. N. Conger, Los Angeles, Cal.; Quinn, Leo P., 819 E. Sharp St., Spokane, Wash.

Reilly, Henry J., Castine, Me.; Reynolds, Stephen C., 5521 Cates Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Richardson, John B., Woodville, Miss.; Richardson, Robert C., Jr., 205 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.; Riley, Napoleon W., Newtown, Ky.; Robert, Henry H., Centerville, Miss.; Robins, Thomas M., Snow Hill, Md.

Scott, Riley E., Montcalm, W. Va.; Scott, William R., Indianapolis, Ind.; Simpson, Harry L., 20 Belmont Ave., Jersey City Heights, N.J.; Simpson, William F. L., 170 Q. Street, Washington, D.C.; Singler, Walter, Colwyn, Pa.; Smart, Charles T., 24 Sisson Ave., Hartford, Conn.; Spalding, Merrill E., Concordia, Kas.; Stilwell, Joseph W., 240 Pallade Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.; Strong, George V., "Monticello" Helena, Mont.; Swift, Innis P., 1023 16th St., Washington, D.C.; Thomlinson, Matthew H., North Haven, Conn.; Thompson, Charles E., Jamestown, N.D.; Van Wormer, Augustus B., Binghamton, N.Y.; Venable, Russell V., 3649 Vineyard Place, Cincinnati, O.; Waller,

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Carr W., New Bloomfield, Mo.; Walthall, Hugh L., Modesto, Cal.; Ward, Ralph T., 354 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Colo.; Wheeler, Merrill D., Proctorville, Vt.; Whipple, Sherburne, Amityville, L.I., N.Y.; White, Andrew J., Chambersburg, Pa.; Wilson, Arthur H., 96 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.; Wilson, Eric M., 356 St. Cecilia St., Louisville, Ky.; Wimberly, Albert C., Jeffersonville, Ga.; Wise, Martin C., 103 San Pedro Ave., San Antonio, Tex.; Woolnough, James B., Springbark, Minn.; Worcester, Philip H., 65 Thomas St., Portland, Me.; Wright, Clement H., Tallmadge, O.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 5, 1904.

The second term of the school for farriers and horse-shoers opened on June 1, with an attendance of about one hundred men. Vetn. Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., has been appointed senior instructor, with Vetn. R. H. Power, R. W. McKibben and E. A. Dowd as assistant instructors. Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., director, returned to-day from Chicago, where Mrs. Short and he have passed a month's leave. Captain Cameron has been in charge during his absence.

Mr. H. Tauscher, the American representative of the Ehrhardt works of Dusseldorf, Germany, was in the post for a couple of days last week for the purpose of appearing before the Cavalry and Field Artillery boards in behalf of the Luger automatic pistol. It was the visitor's intention to be present when that arm was tested, but a necessary trip to Europe made it impossible. His remarks and illustrations on the arm in question were very interesting and instructive. While here he was driven about the post and vicinity and shown the points of interest.

The Quartermaster's Department is advertising for the estimated amount of feed and straw necessary to supply the animals at this post during the coming fiscal year. Proposals for 6,000,000 pounds of oats; 900,000 pounds of bran; 9,000,000 pounds of baled hay, and 2,000,000 pounds of straw for bedding, will be opened in Captain Cress's office on the morning of June 8.

The post team played two games with the Harrington team at that place, on Thursday and Friday. The first one was 6-3 in favor of Harrington, with Main in the box, the second was 2-2 in eleven innings, with Skidmore in the box. It was necessary to call the game at the end of the eleventh in order that the soldiers might catch their train. Yesterday's game on the home grounds with the Deaf Mutes from the State institution at Ossawatimie, was cancelled, as it was impossible for the team to reach here on account of the floods in the southern part of the State. Lieut. B. F. Browne, Field Artillery, who has been in charge of the team for the past two years, has been succeeded at his own request by Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art. Prior to his entering the Service, the latter played on the team of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. The team loses a valuable man in the person of Sergeant Skidmore, 19th Field Battery, who was discharged yesterday by purchase. Skidmore has been a fixture on the post team for the last four years, both as center and in the box, and his loss will be keenly felt, especially in the latter position. His work this season as a twirler, has been decidedly brilliant. He expects to follow professional baseball for this season at least, after which he will probably engage in the oil business in the southern part of the State.

The married Captains played the bachelor officers a game of ball on the afternoon of Memorial day on the Athletic Association diamond. There was no end of fun and players and spectators enjoyed it hugely. The score stood 11-11 at the end of the fourth inning, and there it was left to be finished some other time. Refreshments were placed at third base and for some reason it seemed almost impossible for a runner to get any farther. The umpire showed remarkable judgment throughout the game and was remarkably impartial. It was impossible for either side to win.

The 4th Cavalry band and the Cavalry trumpet corps headed the Forester's parade in Junction City on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. George F. Landers, wife of Captain Landers, Coast Art., from Fort Hancock, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. C. H. Lee, of Junction City. She left last week for Denver, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. D. Walling. Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever entertained at dinner on Friday evening.

A patrol was established in town on pay day and will be continued for the two days following. The idea is an experiment, at the suggestion of 2d Lieut. J. P. Barney, 4th Cav., police officer, and if it proves a success will be continued. Reliable men have been selected for the detail. The move was made in co-operation with the city authorities, who are heartily in accord with the scheme. It does not imply that there is any disorder in town on paydays, for such is not the case. Indeed, the arrests of soldiers are few and far between. But men will load up and miss calls and as the patrol has the authority to send such men to the post wherever found, it is probable that the summary court and the general court as well, will have fewer cases to handle.

Col. L. M. Maus, Surgeon General, rejoined the post on Tuesday last, from a two months' sick leave, passed at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained at cards on Thursday afternoon. Capt. Michael M. Murray, Subsistence Dept., arrived to-day from Fort Grant, Ariz., to succeed Major Alexander M. Davis, same department, who will leave to-morrow for St. Louis, Mo., where he will be Purchasing Commissary. Miss Ellen D. Erwin, daughter of Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Winans, left on Thursday for her home at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Another detachment of Cavalry recruits, to the number

of one hundred, arrived last week from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and were assigned to the 11th Cavalry squadron.

The visiting Foresters from Kansas City were in the post in large numbers this morning, prior to their return on their special train.

The electric current was turned on Wednesday evening and the 38 street arc lights were a pleasant change from the old oil lamps that the post has had since its existence. The wiring of the buildings will be entirely completed within the next two weeks, when electricity will take the place of oil as a lighting medium throughout the garrison.

The post team defeated the J. J. Foster's of Kansas City on the home grounds this afternoon, in one of the prettiest games of the season. The visitors never had a look-in throughout the nine innings, and from start to finish Skidmore had the entire bunch on his staff, letting them down with one scratch hit. He also struck out fifteen men. Riley played an almost errorless game, Miller, at third, transgressing. Seeds, at second and Grebeck at right field, made spectacular plays, the former's left-handed stop of a hot grounder taking the oleachers by storm. Score: Fort Riley 6; J. J. Foster's 0. The same teams will play to-morrow.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 6, 1904.

Summer weather has come with full force. The heat of the past few days has been intense, the thermometer registering 96 and 98 in the shade, and added to the humidity made it almost unbearable, and has made many families think of going North sooner than usual. The bathing season commenced this week and the most ardent devotees are: Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Misses Pullman, Lieuts. Harrie F. Reed and H. S. Brower.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Among those present to meet Col. and Mrs. Potts were: Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Albert Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, jr.

Mrs. Frank Brown has returned home from a visit to her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Laurence C. Brown at Fort Washington. Miss O'Reilly, after a delightful visit to Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, has returned to her home in Washington. Admiral and Mrs. Wise are spending some time at the Chamberlin. Admiral Wise is in command of the training squadron and expects to make frequent visits to Old Point this summer.

Mrs. David Beckham is visiting at her home in Savannah, where she acts as matron of honor for her sister's wedding this week. Mrs. Beckham was one of the beautiful Wilcox girls of Savannah. Gen. and Mrs. Sullivan have gone North for the summer months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Weston, whose marriage was an event in Washington society last week, are spending their honeymoon at the Chamberlin. Another bride and groom receiving much attention and congratulation these days are Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, who were recently married in Morristown, N.J.

Eight officers of the Class of '99 at West Point held a banquet in the club Saturday evening. They were: Lieuts. F. C. Jewell, F. N. Cooke, C. C. Carter, S. D. Embeck, H. B. Clarke, G. R. Hancock, H. W. Schull and F. H. Gallup.

Mr. Mitchell of Indian Territory, spent several days here last week settling up the estate of his son, the late Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell. Miss Louise Chase and the Misses Pullman have returned to their home in Washington, after a pleasant visit to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence N. Condon and son have returned and will be located at the Chamberlin until after the class year.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Henry C. Davis gave a beautiful euchre party to the ladies of the post. The prizes were exceptionally handsome and were carried off by Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Fredrick Perry and Mrs. James Thomas.

Miss Gifford, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Gifford, has returned from school, and will be a great acquisition to the younger set. Lieut. Fred H. Gallup spent several days here last week as the guest of Lieut. Francis N. Cooke. Lieut. H. W. Schull, while taking his examinations for promotion, was the guest of Lieut. H. B. Clarke.

Saturday morning the commanding officer and a party of officers and their wives went on the Q.M. tug Reno to the U.S.S. Missouri to witness the presentation of a silver service to that ship by a delegation from the State of Missouri. The afterdeck of the battleship was cleared and draped with flags and bunting. In the center stood a table draped in an American flag, ready to receive the silver. As the delegation drew near the Missouri's band struck up Dixie, and the tug came alongside amidst a shout of cheers from the blue jackets. The party came aboard followed by the magnificent oak chest, carried by four sailors. All the keys failed, so a carpenter was called up and the chest soon opened to the gaze of the bystanders, a most superb piece of workmanship in a tray, punch bowl and twenty-four silver punch cups. It is a gorgeous bowl, bearing on its face the crest of the State of Missouri. Its base is formed of sheaves of wheat, bundles of tobacco and bales of corn, with grape vines around the bowl and base, representing the principal agricultural products of the State.

Captain Cowles introduced the several delegates, and speeches were made by Chairman Ballard, Mr. Knapp, of the Republican, and Mr. Hauser, of the Globe Democrat, of St. Louis. Rear Admiral Harrington, the orator for the Navy, gave an interesting address, followed by a short one by Chaplain Gleason. The ceremony over, all went below to a delicious luncheon, and after this the young people danced until sundown. Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Harrington received the many guests and the officers made every one have a glorious time.

Among the post people present were: Col. and Mrs. Potts, Miss Doyle, Lieut. Dan Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Stopford, Lieut. and Mrs. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerfoot, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt, Miss Bunker and Lieutenants Beckham, Wilson, Lincoln, Clarke and Jewell.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 7, 1904.

The family of Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman has arrived and taken up quarters on the first "loop." Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf., have been visitors to the post during the past week. Miss Hutton, daughter of Capt. J. A. Hutton, 27th Inf., has joined her father at this post.

A ball was given by the officers of the garrison to their friends on the night of May 27. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, by Lieutenants Cocheu, Merriam and Brown. Many guests were present from Chicago, Milwaukee and surrounding towns. Among the distinguished visitors was Gen. Charles King.

Miss Scully, daughter of General Scully, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf. Miss Cardinal, of Chicago, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle, 37th Inf.

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PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

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Mrs. Rice, wife of Chaplain Rice, 27th Inf., has returned to the post after a month's visit to friends in the East. One battalion and the band of the 27th Inf., and the battalion of Field Artillery took part in the Memorial day services in Chicago.

Mrs. Ryan, of the Cavalry, and Mrs. Symonds, of the Infantry, are responsible for the brilliant success of the last garrison ball. Their complete arrangements for the seating of the guests at supper were perfect, despite the fact that many more arrived than were expected.

The Cavalry troops stationed here have lost their men at such a rate, by reason of expiration of service, that the two troops are down to about thirty men all told. It is expected that recruits and horses will begin to arrive about the same time.

It was learned, with regret, that the authorities had decided not to furnish the new uniform to this post. The olive drab, which the officers hustled to accumulate over a year ago, is now dusting itself in the bottoms of drawers and trunks, while the organizations look decidedly piebald.

A baseball nine, composed of the officers of the post played a team of enlisted men last Sunday afternoon. The game was a very interesting one for the first half of the first inning when the officers' team were at bat. After that the attraction was the way the men ran bases on any old thing. Lieutenant Ryan, of the Cavalry, was a wonder on first base, and the way Lieutenant Murphy, on second, clawed the air was immense. Lieutenant Perkins of the Artillery as short, played all over the diamond, Captain Bates did some fancy stunts on third, but the grand feature of the game was the battery composed of Lieutenants Pearsons and Eskridge. Lieutenant Shelley, of the Cavalry, who was the captain, shifted his men continually to the great benefit of the spectators. The score was 37 to 3 in favor of the men, who, by the way, had an easy time of it.

Mrs. Richards, sister of Mrs. Symonds, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Symonds, of the 27th Infantry.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 5, 1904.

On Thursday, June 2, Mrs. Harry Tebbetts gave a progressive luncheon for her guest, Miss Martin of Boston. The guests were seated at five individual tables and progressed after each course. The Misses Rucker of San Antonio, Texas, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker. On Sunday, June 5, Miss Laura Plummer entertained at dinner Col. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, Miss Margaret Castle and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent have been spending a few days at Fort Crook on their way to the St. Louis Exposition. They have been the guests of Capt. Frank A. Wilcox.

A special train conveyed the troops to Omaha, May 30, when they participated in the Decoration day parade.

Mrs. Guy Howard and Miss Mary Holdridge of Omaha, were the guests Tuesday of Capt. Frank A. Wilcox. An attractive dinner was given Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Guy A. Palmer. An immense bowl of pink and white carnations occupied the center of the table, pink candles and shades and splashing pink bows carried out the color scheme. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bent, Col. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsall, Mrs. Harry Tebbetts, Miss Martin, Miss Otey, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Lieut. Daniel F. Keller.

Lieut. Albin Leo Clark left for St. Louis Monday, where he will participate in his brother's wedding. Miss Yates, Miss Weller and Mrs. Gamble were the guests Friday and Saturday of Miss Margaret Castle.

A large reception and dance was given Friday evening by Col. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Miss Margaret Castle, and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, for Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 3, 1904.

Mrs. Leonard J. Mygatt entertained at cards on Thursday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. H. D. Brown. Fourteen of the ladies of the post were present and the three pretty prizes were won by Mrs. John Howard, Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen and Mrs. Walton. Saturday last Mrs. Frederick Funston entertained several of her friends at dinner.

The 8th Battery of Artillery, commanded by Capt. William L. Kenly will leave here on the 7th, and march to their camping grounds at American Lake. Two days later the 20th Battery, with Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne in command, will leave for the same destination. They will be followed a few days later by the 19th Infantry who will also march to the lake. During the absence of the troops two companies of the 10th Infantry will be stationed here, and may remain after the return of the 19th. Bids will be opened to-morrow at the office of the disbursing quartermaster at Portland, for 5,878 tons of hay and 5,613 tons of oats, to be shipped from Portland to Manila this month.

Mrs. William L. Kenly with her two sons will return to the Barracks this coming week.

GORHAM SILVER for SERVICE WEDDINGS

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FAREWELL RECEPTION TO COL. JOCELYN.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., recently appointed to the General Staff of the Army and ordered to take station in San Francisco, was tendered a farewell reception at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., before his departure. The Colonel and his family are very popular with the regiment and greatly esteemed and respected by all who know them. In an informal address Lieut. Col. George LeRoy Brown, who now falls in command of the regiment, expressed the sentiment of the officers and ladies of the regiment, saying in substance:

"We have come together this evening to show our respect for our Colonel and our appreciation of the kindly hospitality and genial influence of his family. They have entered into our daily lives and we have enjoyed the pleasure of having them with us; as we enjoy the cool shade of the graceful palms that beautify our camp; as we enjoy the islands, emerald gems set in the ring of the circling sea. Tempests may fret the calm surface of the waters, driving the warring waves, their white banners floating proudly, driving the mad waves in wild and furious assault upon the islands, the artillery of the mighty deep and high heaven resounding as charge after charge is beaten back, yet, when the storms pass, the islands still grace the fair bosom of the sea, continuing their mission of being and inspiring human hearts with courage and steadfastness. Nature touches the heart and the responsive chords surcharge life with music and gladness; but the greatest inspiration to struggling humanity comes from association with the pure in heart, the nobly steadfast men and women, who, like the island of the sea, withstand the stress of storms, undaunted, continuing their work and making the most of their talents. Like the melody of falling waters and the inspiring anthem of the sea, like the music of the woodland where the wind whispers its song among the grateful leaves and the birds tell sweetly of their loves and sorrows, and like the soft light that follows the passing storm, the light that kisses and caresses the enwrapped clouds, flushing them with joyous beauty, thus the influence of good men and women inspires and enriches the lives of others. In the every day routine of life, we do not stop to analyze this influence. We accept it as a part of our lives and it is only when we part, or are about to part, from such men and such women that we do understand and appreciate their influence, and thereafter it becomes, in our memory, an inheritance that cannot be taken away.

"Called from us in person, the spirit of our Colonel will remain with us an inspiration to steadfastness, efficiency and kindly courtesy, and the pleasure of having known his family will brighten our future. This inheritance belongs to the regiment and will be conserved always. He will carry away with him our best wishes for health, happiness, and higher honors. May stars soon replace his eagles—stars long since earned, long since deserved; and stars now richly merited by brave, honest and honorable service."

Colonel Jocelyn replied in few words that his service with the 14th Infantry, for the past three years, had been among the most pleasant in his long career of active service; that his regret at leaving the regiment was great; that he wishes to say to the officers that the making of a regiment was in their own hands, that the colonel could do little; the 14th Infantry was remarkable for its spirit of unity and concord; this was well recognized throughout the Archipelago, and so long as this was maintained there was no fear for the high standing of the regiment. He wished them all good-bye and hoped to greet them soon in San Francisco.

BORN.

AUSTIN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 2, 1904, a son to Mrs. William A. Austin, wife of Lieutenant Austin, 4th U.S. Cav.

CARNEY.—At San Diego, Cal., June 2, 1904, to the wife of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, a son.

MARRIED.

BOGGS-CHAMBERLAIN.—At Bedford City, Va., June 2, 1904, Mr. Edward B. Boggs, nephew of Pay Director L. G. Boggs, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes Winifred Chamberlain.

CRABTREE-KELLEY.—At Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1904, Dr. George H. Crabtree, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Inez May Kelley.

DELGADO-MORRIS.—At Washington, D.C., June 2, 1904, Mr. Washington S. Delgado and Miss Desdemona Morris, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Morris, U.S.A.

GHERARDI-TAYLOR.—At Chevy Chase, Md., June 4, 1904, Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Miss Neville S. Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U.S.N.

GOSMAN-MERCER.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., June 4, 1904, Miss Edith Walt Mercer, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Allen Mercer, to Lieut. George H. Gosman, U.S.A.

HAMILTON-ILER.—At Omaha, Neb., June 1, 1904, Miss Bess Iler to Capt. Robert Lee Hamilton, 2d Inf., U.S.A.

LOW-PARMELEE.—At New Haven, Conn., June 2, 1904, Lieut. W. W. Low, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary E. Parmelee.

LINDSEY-BROSTER.—At New York city, N.Y., June

7, 1904, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Hannah P. Broster.

POPE-GRUM.—At Rome, Italy, June 4, 1904, Lieut. Ralph E. Pope, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie Grum.

RAMSBURG-HEATH.—At Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1904, Miss Jane E. Heath, only daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank Heath, to Mr. Charles J. Ramsburg.

SCHLEY-WARFIELD.—At Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1904, Mr. G. B. Schley and Miss Marion Serruch Warfield, sister of Lieut. E. D. Warfield, U.S.A.

STEVENS-MILES.—At Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1904, William O. Stevens and Miss Claudia W. Miles, niece of Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.

WALKER-HAUGHTON.—At Washington, D.C., June 1, 1904, Frederick T. Walker, brother of Midshipman Hugo McL. Walker, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Haughton.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At San Jose, Cal., of diphtheria, James Cromwell Baldwin, beloved son of Major Wm. H. Baldwin, Subsistence Department, and of Mrs. Baldwin, aged 5 years and 9 months.

CLEMENTS.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1904, Mrs. Belle Rutherford Clements, widow of Major B. A. Clements, U.S.A., and daughter of Thomas Scott, and Lucille Rutherford of St. Louis.

CORNISH.—At South Boston, Mass., May 22, 1904, Dr. Theodore O. Cornish, father of Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th U.S. Cav.

LEEPER.—At Glen Cove, N.Y., June 4, 1904, Dr. Matthew Leeper, formerly 1st lieutenant, 4th U.S. Cav., who resigned in 1880, and who later served as a volunteer surgeon in the Philippines.

LEINAU.—On May 23, 1904, at her home in Landsdowne, Pa., Mrs. Mary Sellers Leinaw, widow of the Hon. Daniel Leinaw, and mother-in-law of the late Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N.

NOYES.—At Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1904, Abbie Stacey (Woodman) Noyes, widow of the late Horatio S. Noyes of Newtonville, Mass., mother of Major Charles R. Noyes, Assistant Adjutant General, U.S. Army, aged 76 years 3 months.

PENNIMAN.—At Quebec, Canada, May 31, 1904, Luther L. Penniman, formerly an assistant paymaster, U.S.N., who resigned May 28, 1864.

STAUNTON.—At Charleston, West Virginia, June 7, 1904, Edward Wilber Staunton, brother of Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N.

WILD.—At Fort McDowell, Ariz., June 8, 1904, Capt. Frederick S. Wild, 13th Inf., U.S.A., by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

WILLING.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 26, 1904, Professor Frederick Willing, member of the faculty of the Naval Academy.

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Is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Question are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. F. G.—Apply to the secretary of the post of the Sons of Veterans, in your city as to rules of membership.

SWORD.—A claims that chaplains are entitled to wear swords, and that they should do so. B claims that the Regulations do not require them to wear swords, and that it would be improper for them to do so. Which is correct? Answer.—It would be improper for a chaplain to wear a sword as the Regulations do not authorize it.

W. A. S.—Officers of Philippine Scouts are appointed by the Commanding General of the Philippines and preference is generally given to men who had honorable service in the Army. The party you mention ought to stand a good chance. Influence would help. In making application give full record and recommendations.

A SOLDIER asks why the military authorities forbid his wearing on duty the blue uniform issued to him and paid for by him. It is all right, he says, not to wear it for guard mounting and inspections, but for other duty it does not make any difference and we would like to save as much money as we can. Answer.—The new uniform has been issued to the troop at Fort Apache and is therefore prescribed. An allowance was made the men for the old clothing they had on hand.

L. H. D. asks: A company of Infantry, under arms, is standing "at ease," and the band starts to play "The Star Spangled Banner"; should the company uncover or should they come to attention and not uncover? Answer: Senior officer should command "attention," and company remain at attention until band has ceased playing the national air.

J. D. asks whether a man is entitled to an enlistment stripe when he has had an enlistment in the Marine Corps, and enlists in the Army and draws enlistment pay? Answer: Yes.

C. R. asks: If there will be any retirements by selection in the Navy this year? Answer: Yes, and two officers will be selected to retire.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The General Staff of the Maryland Militia is announced as follows: Major Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, A.G.; Brig. Gens. Van Lear Black, Q.M.G.; Frank S. Hambleton, Chief of Ordnance; Allan McLane, I.G.; John M. T. Finney, Surg. Gen.; N. Winslow Williams, J.A.G. The following appointments as aide-de-camp to the Governor and commander-in-chief, with the rank of colonel, are announced: Edmund L. Woodside, H. Carroll Brown, Richard S. Hill, J. Charles Macgill, Henry Hollyday, Jr., Joseph L. Wickes and E. Austin Baughman. Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, has reported to the Governor for duty with the militia. Col. Edmund L. Woodside, A.D.C., is detailed as A.A.A.G.

Capt. Nelson B. Burr, of Co. B, 12th N.G.N.Y., and Miss Helen Van Courtlandt Morris are to be married on Wednesday June 23, at Courtlandt Farm, Jericho, Long Island, N.Y., the summer home of the bride. Miss Morris is a sister of Capt. Monson Morris, of the 12th N.Y., and both officers, who are prominent in society circles, served in the Volunteer Army in 1898, in the 12th N.Y. Volunteers.

Colonel Appleton of the 7th N.Y. announces that the following communication and endorsement accompanied the annual muster rolls when returned to the regiment: "The 7th Regiment is a command which possesses all of the elements of efficiency; generally and in detail showing a high standard of excellence. Each officer and enlisted man in his place or position is believed to be competent, well informed and qualified for any duty that may be required.—Inspector N.G." "The major general commanding approves the report of the inspectors and congratulates the regiment on its continued high standing of excellence.—Assistant Adjutant General."

Capt. John R. Foley, adjutant of the 69th N.G.N.Y., has received a well deserved official compliment from Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector on the staff of General Roe,

EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE

Acid and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine perfumes do not make fine dentifrice. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook.

SOZODONT

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3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

for the able manner in which he performs the duties of his office. Colonel Chapin also says a good word for Sergeant Major McDwyer, and adds that it would be a fine thing for the regiment, if all the officers were as competent as Captain Foley.

The 26th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, was celebrated in Boston, June 6, by a parade, divine service and a banquet.

The 2d Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. R. P. Foreshow, will parade at 4 p.m., June 14, to attend the laying of the corner stone of its new armory on upper New York Bay at 61st and 62d streets, Brooklyn. The Hon. Martin W. Littleton will lay the stone.

Major John Henry Foote was elected lieutenant colonel of the 14th N.Y. on June 4. There were three candidates. Major Foote received nineteen votes; Major Mitchell, nine votes, and Captain Claus, four votes. Major Foote has been a member of the National Guard since 1885, and has done continuous service in the 14th Regiment. The vacancy existed for close on two years.

The 1st Battery, N.Y., Captain Wendell, and the 8th Regiment, Colonel Jarvis, will occupy the State camp near Peekskill, from June 13 to 25. The Battery will march to and from the camp.

Col. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., has decided to take the regiment to Van Cortlandt Park for instruction on the evenings of Thursday, June 16, July 14, and Aug. 18. The assembly will be at the armory at five o'clock, and the park will be reached at six.

Co. B, of the 1st N.Y., have chartered a special steamer, in order that the families of members of the regiment and friends may visit the camp at Peekskill under the best auspices on Monday, July 4. No liquor will be allowed on board the steamer, which is the John Sylvester, and a committee from the company will be on board. The steamer will leave foot of West 34th street at 9 a.m. and from the foot of West 129th street at 9:30 a.m. Company B, which is one of the largest and best in the National Guard of the State, can be relied upon to spare no pains for the comfort of guests.

The annual tour of duty of the 1st Infantry of Delaware, in camp of instruction, will take place July 16 to 23, 1904.

Lieut. Col. John Kinzie, U.S.A., inspector of the National Guard of Washington, who has been assigned by the Secretary of War for service in connection with the militia of the State of Washington, will inspect the following organizations at their company stations upon the dates named below: Co. A, 2d Inf., and Hospital Corps, June 6; Troop B, Cavalry, June 7; headquarters, 1st Battalion, band and Cos. B and D, 2d Inf., and Co. A, Signal Corps, to be inspected as battalion, June 8; Co. K, 2d Inf., June 10; Co. M, June 11; Co. C, June 13; Co. E, June 14; Co. H, June 15; Co. L, June 17; Co. I, June 18; Co. G, June 20; Co. F, June 21.

The 6th annual dinner of the National Lancers, Captain Havlin, will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Tuesday, June 14, 1904, at 3:30 p.m.

The 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, 1st Brigade of Massachusetts, Col. James A. Frye, will perform its annual drill and camp duty at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, on July 9 to 16 inclusive, in two details of six companies, with details from the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and band. The 1st Battalion, Cavalry, 2d Brigade, Major William A. Perrins, will perform its annual drill and camp duty at the State camp grounds, South Framingham, on July 16 to 23, inclusive.

Adjutant General Cole of Connecticut attended the "Shore dinner" at Branford, Conn., Saturday June 4, given by the Connecticut Society of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. Comdr. Frederick L. Averill, Naval Battalion; Capt. Samuel A. Smokey, U.S.A., retired, and Major John Q. Tilson, 2d Inf., were members of the committee of arrangements for dinner. Following the banquet, a business meeting was held, and the following members elected: Major Willis T. May, U.S.A.; Ensign Herman F. Cuntz, Capt. William E. Mahoney, Lieut. R. E. L. Hutchinson, John L. Bunce, Capt. Nathaniel Valentine, Lieut. Frank E. Johnson, Major Edward Schulze and Ensign Lyman Root, all ex-Volunteers. The total membership of the Society is now thirty-six.

The annual parade and competitive drill of the 2d Infantry of Connecticut was held in the 2d Regiment Armory, New Haven, on the evening of May 26, 1904, in the presence of a large audience. There was a guard mount, review, parade, and drill for the individual drill medal. The review was taken by Adjutant General Cole, escorted by Colonel Sucher, and accompanied by members of his staff and Major Willis T. May, U.S.A. The command displayed a commendable amount of steadiness. The passage was well executed, officers saluting, and men at port arms at the proper time and distance. The parade, taken by the Colonel commanding, was very creditable. The manual of arms was executed with snap and precision. After parade came the drill for the individual regimental drill medals. The gold medal was won by Corporal Farnham Fox, of the "Grays," the silver by Sergeant Bushy, of the "Blues," and the bronze by 1st Sergeant Hunt, of the "Blues"; Corporal Frawley and Sergeant McKee, of the "Sarsfields," received honorable mention. The presentation of the medals to the winners was made by Adjutant General Cole, in an appropriate speech.

Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., Inspector General, Atlantic Division, in his official report of the inspection and muster of the 69th N.G.N.Y., commanded by Col. Edward Duffy, says: "Condition of the whole equipment good. The regiment presented a very good appearance. The excellent physique and ruggedness of the men of the command very noticeable. The men are older and more mature than the average of other regiments inspected. I consider them capable of performing any kind of service falling to the lot of a soldier. The officers appear zealous and efficient as far as observed. The regiment can be depended upon in any domestic emergency in my opinion, 92.1 per cent. was present at inspection." Colonel Duffy is highly pleased with the remarks of Colonel Garlington, and states that he feels certain that this favorable report will inspire the officers and enlisted men of the regiment with fresh zeal and enthusiasm, and that in the coming tour of field service, at the State camp, they will demonstrate by their attention to duty, by their soldierly conduct, and by the quality of their work, that the commendation of the inspecting officer is well earned.

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The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

For Sixty Years this Sauce has given perfect satisfaction throughout the world.

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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 2, 1904.

On Wednesday evening, May 25, the officers of the Bachelors' Mess were the hosts at a delightful party at their spacious apartment house here, and thoroughly lived up to their high reputations as pleasant entertainers. The bachelors of the station from time to time throw open their quarters for some delightful affair in return for the hospitality shown them, and so successful have been all their parties that they have come to be regarded as among the most delightful given at the yard. Dancing was the feature of Wednesday night.

Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope have returned from the springs where they have been spending a few days. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, of the receiving ship Independence, have gone to Yosemite Valley for a few weeks' visit. Lieut. Comdr. William Truxton was also of the party.

Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman, of the Wyoming, and Mrs. Cottman, were the guests of honor at a dinner given last week by Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, at whose home in Los Angeles Mrs. Cottman has been a guest for some time. Besides the guests of honor there were present at the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Stephen N. Dorsey, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McKinstry, Count and Mrs. Jaro Von Schmitz, Mr. and Mrs. Casmo Morgan, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Prewitt, Miss Evelyn Prewitt, Lieutenants Martin and Mel.

On Tuesday evening, May 31, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Chapin gave a theater party, followed by a supper at the St. Francis in San Francisco, in honor of his fiancée, Miss Stella McCalla. Mr. Chapin's sister, Mrs. Harry George, chaperoned the party, the guests being Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Lily McCalla, Miss May Colburn, Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr, Captains Winn and Faison, U.S.A.

Miss Moore, of Decatur, Ill., spent a few days here last week, a guest at the home of her uncle, Comdr. C. B. T. Moore.

On Tuesday evening, May 31, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained the yard euchre club at their home here. The rooms were bright with gay-colored flowers

and during the evening seven-handed euchre was played at two tables, the prize falling to the share of Capt. B. F. Tilley. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, Miss Jessie Miller, of San Francisco, Miss Frances Waggoner, Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, and Paym. M. R. Goldsbrough. Major and Mrs. Fuller and Capt. and Mrs. Harding left on Monday, May 30, for a ten days' trip to Lake County. Major Fuller and Captain Harding expect to devote their time to fishing, and there will doubtless be some fine trout breakfasts here upon their return.

Decoration day was observed at the yard in a fitting manner, appropriate services being held at the naval cemetery, under the auspices of the Naval Veterans of Vallejo.

Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger entertained a number of friends at a card party at her apartments in the Bernard hotel in Vallejo on Tuesday afternoon. Seven-handed euchre was played and Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., was the fortunate winner of the prize. Mrs. Kindelberger's guests were Mrs. D. P. Hall, Mrs. Theodore Fenton, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. I. T. Hagner and Mrs. Irwin.

On Wednesday evening, June 1, Rear Admiral McCalla entertained at dinner in honor of Senator George C. Perkins, Congressman Victor H. Metcalf and Congressman Theodore A. Bell. Nasturtiums were used exclusively for the table decorations and were most effective, being used in a large centerpiece and trailing over the table. Those invited to meet the guests of honor were Comdr. A. F. Dixon, Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, Mayor James Roney, of Vallejo, and Hon. Frank R. Devlin, President of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce. After the dinner the entire party, accompanied by a number of the officers of the yard, repaired to Vallejo, where they were guests at an elaborate banquet tendered to the California Congressional delegation by the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce as a token of the appreciation felt by the people of Vallejo for their persevering and successful efforts in securing a collier to be built at this navy yard. The citizens of Vallejo had prepared a demonstration which has probably never been surpassed in this State. A prominent feature of the street parade was a miniature collier, some sixty feet in length, and perfect in every smallest detail, which was built by some of the men of the yard. The handsome collier was fully manned and equipped and was used as a float. From the bridge of the collier, fifty named "Perseverance," the speeches of the evening were made. At the banquet there were many eloquent speeches, among them that of Rear Admiral McCalla, who responded to the toast "The Navy."

Miss Jessie Miller, who has been spending a few days here, a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, returned to her home in San Francisco on Wednesday last. Mrs. W. G. Miller is spending the week in San Francisco, where she is the guest of Miss Chasebrough.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 6, 1904.

The press throughout the country has been having a good time the past week, printing false and baseless rumors regarding murders and various crimes supposed to have been committed at this post. The stories have had their origin in Burlington, but the persons who have been responsible for this untruthfulness have not been ascertained, much to the regret of the officers and men of garrison. Some of the papers have gone as far as to state that four murders have occurred in the past three weeks; where this information was obtained is unknown to the command. It is all news to them. The Vermont papers which know the truth have taken the matter up in the editorials and speak in the highest terms of the men at this post.

Owing to the fact that Memorial Day was lost to the command, through the courtesy of the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., the men had a holiday, Wednesday. They highly appreciated this

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act of the commanding officer and enjoyed the day in various ways.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C., has been the guest of Major E. E. Gayle, A.C., and Lieut. Charles M. Lawson, A.C., has been the guest of Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., during their stay at the post on duty in connection with the gunners' board. Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, who has been visiting in the south returned to the garrison Tuesday. Mrs. Rodgers was accompanied on her return by her son, Midshipman Rodgers, U.S.N., who remained at the garrison until Friday evening, when he returned to Newport News, where his ship, the Missouri, is at present stationed. Miss Clara Hovey, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., returned to Northfield, Vt., Wednesday. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, left for Philadelphia, on a visit.

Contract Dental Surg. Hugh Voorhies, U.S.A., was confined to his quarters for a few days last week, ill. He has done an enormous lot of work at this post and his services have been highly satisfactory. Mrs. John E. McMahon, who has been ill, is somewhat improved; her daughter, Miss Esther is also ill.

The news that this command is to participate in the maneuvers this fall was pleasantly received. As yet the men do not know anything regarding their transportation, but are in hopes that an overland march will be made in whole or part.

The post bowling team were defeated by the Mohawks at the Academy Alleys, in Burlington, last Thursday evening. The result of the three strings follows: Post 774, 740, 804, total 2,418; Mohawks, 819, 857, 800, total 2,486. The post team is to be re-formed, and the team will try and enter the American Bowling Association Congress. Owing to an extra amount of work devolving on Signal Sergt. R. S. Carlisle, he has had to relinquish his interest in the team. It is expected that Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., will take the management of the team.

Saturday afternoon the post baseball team crossed bats for the second time with the post team of Plattsburg Barracks, and the game was interesting and fully as good as the former one. The Infantry men show up fine, but met with defeat by a small score, 7 to 5. Nearly all the officers and ladies, and also a large number of the

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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1904. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Wednesday, June 15, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Fuel and Mineral Oil at Washington Barracks and Washington City, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Fuel (or Oil)" and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., May 27, 1904. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Monday, June 27, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering forage and straw at Washington Barracks and Washington, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and St. Asaph, Va., during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

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men attended the game. It was played at athletic park in Burlington. Capt. George F. Baltzell and Lieut. Paul W. Beck, accompanied the team from Plattsburg. The 27th Battery team lost a game to the Edmunds of Essex Junction on Wednesday afternoon at this post, score 7 to 3. The 23d Battery and the 1st Squadron team lined up yesterday afternoon, and the game resulted in a victory for the battery, score 11 to 7.

Mrs. C. A. Caine, mother of Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, arrived at the post Saturday afternoon, from her home at Hackensack, N.J. During her stay at this post she will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps.

Major E. E. Gayle, A.C., Miss Emily Gayle, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, A.C., Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C., Lieut. Charles M. Lawson, A.C., and Mrs. C. A. Caine were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., at their dinner party last evening. After the excellent repast the party thoroughly enjoyed a social evening with their host and hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., Miss May Huntington Barriger and Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav. After the sumptuous meal, a larger party gathered at the Lieutenant's quarters and the evening was very pleasantly enjoyed, card playing. The game in progress was four-handed euchre, which proved very entertaining.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 6, 1904.

Memorial day was properly observed here, the regiment joining the G.A.R. and the townspeople in marching to each cemetery in the city, and then to the military cemetery to decorate the graves of all soldiers who died for their convictions.

On Sunday night Lieuts. Otho E. Michaelis, Deltsch, Wright, Wilson, Ashburn and Davis, invited several guests from the city to hear one of Bandmaster Steiner's enjoyable concerts from the club windows. Delicious refreshments were served and the evening passed off pleasantly. Those present were Mrs. Booth, Miss Holt, Mr. Smith, Miss Bingham, from Burlington, Miss Howell, Major and Mrs. Snyder, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Mr. and Miss Nash and Mr. Burhaus.

The euchre club met again in the old post last Wednesday with Mrs. Wiley as hostess. It proved quite the jolliest meeting for a long time. The prize was won by Mrs. Fremont. Mrs. Wedgewood was a guest of the club. Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Beck. A delightful eight-course dinner was served, the table decorations being yellow and white. Mrs. Carnahan left on Saturday for a three weeks' visit in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Howard. Mrs. Carnahan, who was a Washington belle herself, will bring with her on her return, her sister, Miss Howard, another favorite in Washington society, one of last season's debutantes.

Mrs. Wedgewood, of Essex Junction, Vt., spent several days last week with Mrs. Snyder, leaving for her home on Saturday's boat. Mr. Charles Govern has returned to his home in Washington, D.C., after a brief but delightful visit at Capt. and Mrs. Clark's. On Sunday night his entertainers gave a charming supper to which many in the post were invited.

The Fremont party given in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Borden on Friday night, was a never-to-be-forgotten event, for a more pleasant evening can scarcely be imagined. The house was charmingly decorated for the occasion, the prevailing color being yellow. The tables were covered with yellow cloth, and the rules of the game printed on the outside of dainty yellow score books. The host and hostess were at their best, and as they are the most charming entertainers imaginable, everyone present enjoyed himself to the fullest extent. High fire was indulged in until a late hour when the score cards were collected, and a delicious course supper, beginning with the cocktails for which the officers' club is now famous, was served, after which those having tied scores played a hand at euchre for the prizes, Mrs. Beck winning the ladies' prize, a handsome cut glass bowl, and Lieutenant Nolan winning the gentleman's prize, a rare Flemish

stein. The consolation prize was won by Capt. William F. Martin, this prize being won by lot. Over fifty guests were present, some being from the city as well as from the garrison. Nothing was spared to make the evening a delightful one and Major and Mrs. Fremont are to be congratulated upon their great success.

Brig. Gen. W. H. W. James, U.S.A., retired, is in town visiting friends. He was stationed here as major and lieutenant colonel of the 23 Infantry, and made many friends in the city during that time.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Wittich and her mother, are in Plattsburg for the summer. Mrs. Charles H. Bonesteel and daughter, Mary, have returned to Plattsburg after a long visit at the home of Mrs. Bonesteel's daughter, Mrs. Storm at Fort McPherson, Ga. Mr. Hartwell Bonesteel, her son, goes to West Point on June 16, to enter this year's class. The friends of Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., are pleased to learn, also, of the appointment of William H. Sage, Jr., to the Academy this year.

Capt. Robert Field has returned from his visit to his parents at the Presidio. His mother accompanied him, and is spending a few days at Princeton after which she will visit her son here.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1904.

On Saturday Major General MacArthur and staff extended cordial greetings to the delegation of natives from the Philippine Islands at the Palace Hotel. They came in on the Siberia, and will visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, and many other places. They are enthusiastic over San Francisco and the United States, but condemn our tariff laws as unjust.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher was in command of the two battalions of Infantry from the Cantonment on Decoration day march. On account of target practice that was all the troops the 10th Infantry and 28th Infantry could furnish.

Major J. R. Williams, A.A.G., has been in San Diego during the past week. The general hospital has just hung a fine new life-size portrait of Col. A. C. Girard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of California.

It is reported that General Funston, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has made the request of General MacArthur for another regiment of Infantry to be stationed in his department, and it is thought that the 10th may be sent north.

The officers in charge of the Presidio field day were as follows: Officer in charge, Major B. H. Randolph, Art. Corps; referee, Capt. I. A. Haynes, Art. Corps; Judges, Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps; Capt. J. P. Christian, 9th Cav., and Lieut. E. H. Rubottom, 9th Cav.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, is in the city en route to the Philippines for duty as chief commissary. The enlisted men of Fort Baker gave a dance in their new gymnasium on Tuesday evening. Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, asst. surg., was operated on for appendicitis Wednesday morning. Col. G. H. Torney, commanding officer of the general hospital has gone to Washington. Major Gaines Lawson, U.S.A., retired, reported at headquarters the first of the week.

Paym. C. J. Peoples, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peoples, left Mare Island the first of the week for Norfolk, Va. Assistant Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts left Mare Island on Monday for New Orleans.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 4, 1904.

The 3d Infantry ball team was defeated on Sunday afternoon at Bellevue, Ky., by the Bellevue Browns.

The official rating of the different companies of the 3d Infantry, which took part in the field day exercises on Thursday, and just made public, Co. C, ranks first, 28 points; Co. I, second with 22 points; Co. B, third, 11 points; Co. K, fourth with 10 points; Co. D, fifth, 10 points; Co. L, sixth, 6 points.

Capt. William P. Jackson has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Galesburg, Ill., with relatives. Lieut. Robert Ragsdale left on Tuesday evening, for his home at Memphis, Tenn., on a short leave.

Information is just received that the soldiers of the 3d Infantry will not sail on the transport Crook for Alaska from San Francisco, but will sail on the Buford from that city.

Lieut. G. B. Pond left on Wednesday on a short leave for Washington, where he will visit his parents, Col. and Mrs. Pond. Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, left Tuesday on a short leave, which he will spend in St. Louis. Lieut. Harry Bathiany, 3d Inf., has returned from a brief visit to Columbia, Tenn.

Mrs. Buck, wife of Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., and two youngest daughters will leave for Europe early in September. The young ladies will pursue their education abroad.

The playing of the 3d Infantry band in the open air, lately, has been rarely beautiful. The melody sweeps down into the valleys and up over these old Kentucky hills, on and on, over the level, until the very air is surcharged with exquisite harmony. The wafted music has reached ears far distant, and loud praises are every where heard.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave conducted services on Sunday evening at the post chapel, taking as his subject, "Was the Garden of Eden at the North Pole?" A sermon suggested by the regiment going to Alaska.

A naval engineer who served under the late Admiral Makarov states that, in consultation with his officers, he had made all preparations to blow up the Petropavlovsk rather than to let her fall into the hands of the Japanese. Electric wires were passed to the magazine, and the explosion was caused by the mine having completed the contact, thus bringing about the second explosion which actually caused the sinking of the ship.

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 - (a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily.) Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, A, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

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9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

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Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. June 15 for station San Francisco, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
5th. Ft. Screvens, T.I., Ga. 14th. Ft. Screvens, T.I., Ga.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 16th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
10th. Manila, P.I. To sail 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
28th. Honolulu, H.I. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 85th. Manila, P.I. To sail
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. June 15 for station at
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. Port Casey, Washington.
33d. Fort Columbia, Wash. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
38th. Manila, P.I. To sail 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
June 15 for station San Francisco, Cal. 92d. Honolulu, H.I.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. 108th. Manila, P.I. To sail
June 15 for station at Port Casey, Washington.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
60th. Presidio, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo.
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 122d. Key West, Fla.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. 61, April 2, War Department.)
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liacum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alca-

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traz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California).
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

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